

UNRWA reports funds shortage

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) will "narrowly get through" this year, thanks to budget economies, its commissioner general, Olof Rydbeck, said Tuesday. "By dint of cutting back on construction and other non-current budget items, by tightly controlling recurrent expenditure and by drawing on the cash balance, at the end of 1983, we shall narrowly get through 1984," he said. Addressing the General Assembly's special political committee as it began discussing UNRWA's operations, he said while the costs of the agency's education, health and welfare services had increased, income had fallen. It has fallen from a total of \$191 million against a budget of \$211 million in 1980, to an estimated \$179 million against this year's budget of \$235 million.

Rydbeck fears more bloodshed in Lebanon, page 2

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Mufti appointed Queen's adviser

AMMAN (J.T.) — It has been decided to appoint Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, who has been on loan from the Foreign Ministry to the Royal Court, as special adviser to Her Majesty Queen Noor, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Tuesday. Mrs. Mufti was minister of social development in Mudar Badran's government. Earlier this week, Samir Mustafa Khalifeh was appointed director of the Queen's office in succession to Dr. Mohammad Affash Adwan who was appointed as ambassador of Jordan to Spain.

Assad hints support for U.N. role

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad said Tuesday Syria supports the United Nations role in preserving world peace. The Syrian president conveyed his country's position in a message to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar marking the anniversary of the United Nations formal founding on Oct. 24, 1945. Diplomatic sources here saw Mr. Assad's message as the first clear hint that Syria would not oppose a wider role for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), once Israel pulled out its troops.

Fabius not to attend Franco-Soviet event

PARIS (R) — Prime Minister Laurent Fabius has decided not to attend celebrations in Paris marking the 60th anniversary of Franco-Soviet diplomatic relations because of the detention of French journalist Jacques Abouchar in Afghanistan, sources close to the French leader said Tuesday. At the same time the French Communist Party announced that it was suspending relations with the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party until Mr. Abouchar is released from his 18-year prison sentence. See earlier story on page 8

Mubarak visit to Greece postponed

ATHENS (R) — A visit to Greece by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak set for Nov. 5 to 8 has been postponed because it coincides with trips by the Greek prime minister, the Greek government said Tuesday. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu is due to visit Syria and Jordan from Nov. 8 to 12.

Army chief named in Aquino murder

MANILA (R) — Three Philippine generals, including Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver, were among 26 people involved in the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, according to an official report made available Tuesday night. The report was obtained by Reuters a few hours before it was due to be officially released. Earlier Tuesday, commission chairman Corason Agrava issued her own findings which said one general and six non-commissioned officers were involved in a conspiracy to kill Mr. Aquino (See page 8).

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Jordan, Egypt to intensify efforts for Mideast solution

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — Jordan and Egypt Tuesday said they are determined to double their efforts and coordinate their action to find a just solution to the Palestine problem which constitutes the core of the Middle East conflict, and to work towards regaining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including their right to self determination.

In a joint communique issued in Amman and Cairo at the end of an official visit to Egypt by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan also said Jordan and Egypt reaffirmed the need for confronting Israel's illegal practices in the occupied Arab lands and its violations of international laws and human rights there. The communique said that Jordan welcomes an Egyptian proposal for holding an international conference in study the deteriorating situation in the occupied Arab territories and to work towards safeguarding international laws.

'Shortages cripple Iranian offensive'

LONDON (AP) — Iran's much-vaunted "final offensive" has apparently been stalled indefinitely because Tehran is unable to replace high-technology equipment, particularly U.S.-made combat planes, lost in fighting Iraq. Jane's Defence weekly reported Tuesday. The authoritative magazine said in a report from Tehran that Iran's air force, once the most powerful in the Gulf region, has been decimated more than the West has realised after four years of war. The decline in the air force has left Iran's ground forces "exposed to the full weight of any major assault" by Iraq, "despite the apparent willingness of the Iranians to sustain heavy casualties they can afford in comparison to their foes," it said.

But the weekly added that "there is no evidence at all of any decline in the Iranian will" because the fanatical followers of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in the Revolutionary Guard Corps have "assumed ascendancy over the army." The report came amid fresh fighting in the Gulf war, with both sides claiming to have inflicted heavy casualties. The weekly is produced by the Jane's Publishing Co. which issues military yearbooks that are considered highly authoritative by the Western defence establishment.

Gemayel arrives in Rome

ROME (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel Tuesday followed up a surprise trip to Libya by arriving in Rome on a hastily arranged one-day visit to see Italian leaders and Pope John Paul. Italian officials said he was expected to meet Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi before going on to the Vatican. He was due to leave Italy Tuesday night. Officials could say little about the purpose of the Lebanese leader's visit here but said they would be glad to see him, especially as he was coming from Libya with which Italy has strong historical and commercial ties. The official Libyan news agency, JANA, quoted Mr.

Kuwait vows to end Iran-Iraq war

KUWAIT (AP) — The emir of Kuwait, underscoring his concern over the protracted war between Iran and Iraq, told parliament Tuesday his country will "do it utmost" to bring the 49-month-old conflict to a decisive end. Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, addressing the 50-member National Assembly, which convened after a summer recess, said Kuwait was "determined to defend its sovereignty against any form of foreign aggression." He was obviously alluding to the so-called tanker war, an offshoot of the Gulf war, which threatens merchant vessels in neutral waters along the region's sea lanes. Iraq has been raiding tankers

Amnesty says human rights activists tortured, assassinated around world

LONDON (Agencies) — Governments have singled out people who defend human rights for prison, torture and assassination, according to the annual report of Amnesty International published Wednesday. Many people have come under attack, it said, for calling attention to the kinds of abuses documented in the Amnesty International report 1984 — killing and kidnapping by governments, imprisonment of people for their beliefs or origins, denying political suspects the right to fair trial. The report summarises the efforts of Amnesty International, a voluntary movement with more than 500,000 members and subscribers around the world, to stop these abuses, torture and the death penalty. The 382-page volume has separate entries on the situations in 117 countries up to the end of 1983. Human rights activists have been tortured and killed in El Salvador and Guatemala, confined to corrective labour camps or psy-

regain security and peace under the legitimate and sovereign state. Jordan and Egypt expressed their true desire to bolster their cooperation in economic, trade, technical, technological and cultural fields during talks between officials from both sides during the Crown Prince's visit, according to the communique. It said that the two sides discussed ways to increase the volume of trade, encourage investments and joint ventures, step up cooperation in banking affairs and planning, exchange expertise in various projects in agriculture and launch cooperation in land, sea and air transport and also in cultural and scientific fields. They also agreed to conclude a comprehensive economic agreement aimed at further promoting bilateral relations. Jordan and Egypt voiced their satisfaction with the outcome of talks on opening ferry-boat services between Aqaba and Nuweiba in nine months' time and promoting Jordanian and Egyptian tourism in both countries. They agreed to set up five specialised committees for trade, banking facilities, transport, tourism and services related to agriculture, industry, energy, construction, human resources, technological, scientific, cultural and economic cooperation. These committees are continuing their meetings in Cairo.

During the talks the Crown Prince held with Egyptian officials the two sides reaffirmed their full solidarity with Iraq in its current war with Iran and their support for all genuine efforts designed to put a speedy end to the Gulf war, so as to stop further sapping of the region's human and material resources. Jordan and Egypt agreed on the need for exerting all possible efforts for achieving an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon and supporting all endeavours to enable the Lebanese people to

These have caused destruction and killing." "My meeting with Colonel Muammar Qadhafi emphasised a resistance against Zionist and imperialist plots. It affirmed convergent points of view on the need for Arab unity, especially at this stage," JANA quoted Gemayel. Ministers and heads of diplomatic missions attended the dinner, and Col. Qadhafi's number two, Major Abdul Salam Jaloud also made a welcoming speech, the agency reported. As hopes crumbled for a solution to Lebanon's factional strife, the Italian troops left Beirut last February along with the Americans and British. Rydbeck fears more bloodshed in Lebanon, page 2

had no figure for civil jails. Flogging with leather whips and electric cables was practised in Iran, which was holding thousands of prisoners. In Iraq, detainees had their nails pulled out and limbs broken during interrogations. The report said armed forces in Sri Lanka participated in the deliberate killing of civilian members of the Tamil ethnic minority. In Pakistan, prisoners were kept in shackles, and the hands and feet of thieves had been amputated, according to the report. The Soviet Union confined peace activists to psychiatric hospitals, Amnesty said. It added that the increased use of the death penalty in the United States was a source of concern. Israel and Syria violated basic human rights in Lebanon, where thousands of people were detained often without charge, trial or legal proceedings, Amnesty said. Full text of the Amnesty report on page 5

During the visit Prince Hassan met with President Hosni Mubarak and senior Egyptian officials, to review Middle East developments and international issues. Prince Hassan also led the Jordanian side to meetings of the joint Jordanian-Egyptian Economic Committee to discuss cooperation between the two countries and to follow up subjects discussed by the Egyptian president and His Majesty King Hussein earlier this month in Amman. The Egyptian side, led by Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, included ministers of foreign affairs, transport, communications, energy, planning, international cooperation, agriculture, economy and trade and supply and industry. Prince Hassan chaired a seminar to discuss technical and scientific and technological co-

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat and British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine Tuesday discussed the Middle East problem and Europe's attitude towards political developments in the region, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. Mr. Obaidat told Mr. Heseltine that Jordan still demanded a just and comprehensive Middle East peace, based on Israel's total withdrawal from occupied Arab lands as set out by United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, Petra said. The agency did not say whether Mr. Heseltine discussed British arms sales to Jordan with Mr. Obaidat. Attending the Obaidat-Heseltine meeting was British

European Community, Jordan to strengthen economic relations LUXEMBOURG (R) — The European Community (EC) and Jordan agreed Tuesday to work together more closely to stimulate Jordan's economic development through trade promotion and joint agricultural and industrial projects, diplomats said. The agreement emerged from the first ever joint cooperation council meeting between community foreign ministers and a Jordanian delegation led by Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri. Future aid projects will focus on promoting European investments in Jordan, developing the country's farming self-sufficiency, scientific cooperation and education, according to a joint statement issued after the meeting. Diplomats said the Jordanian delegation urged that its farm products be given improved access to community markets. But they said Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry, current chairman of community ministerial meetings, told Mr. Masri that entry negotiations with Spain and Portugal would have to be completed first. The European Community and Jordan are linked by a 1977 agreement, providing for economic and trade cooperation and financial aid to Jordan totalling 103 million European currency units (ECU), about \$77 million, between 1977 and 1986. The community traditionally shows a surplus in trade with Jordan. In 1983 its exports to Jordan totalled \$821 million compared with imports of \$20 million. Mr. Masri is accompanied by the Minister Hanna Odeh, Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani, National Planning Council President Omar Abdullah Dakhwan, Customs Director Adel Al Qudah and Jordan's ambassador to Belgium and the community.

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His Royal Highness Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath bid farewell in Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and his wife at the end of their official visit to Cairo (Petra photo)

Heseltine leaves after talks with King, premier Obaidat reiterates call for peace based on 242, 338

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Egyptian leader gets Iraqi invitation Mubarak to ask for equal American aid as Israel

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak said Tuesday that he would request U.S. aid equalling Israel's if Washington increased Israel's share. "We are not against the United States giving aid to Israel but we shall demand the same amount of aid that Israel receives," Mr. Mubarak told reporters at Cairo airport. Mr. Mubarak was attending a departure ceremony for Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, who left for home after a 10-day visit to Cairo. Mr. Mubarak said he had no official confirmation of reports from Washington that Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres had renewed an invitation to him to visit Baghdad but that no date had been set. He said the possibility of a resumption of ties between the two countries had not been discussed. Mr. Mubarak has been quoted as saying he believed Iraq would follow Jordan's example in restoring relations with Egypt. Peres: Israel will hold special meeting on Tabah, page 2

Shamir questions plans to better living standards in West Bank

TEL AVIV (R) — Plans by prominent Jewish and Arab Americans to improve Arab living standards in the West Bank were questioned Tuesday by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir who said the effort "does not serve the interests of Israel." In a statement, he expressed "puzzlement" that American Jews would want to spend money on improving the economy of Arabs in occupied territories when Israel was going through its worst economic crisis in history. He contended that since Israel occupied the territory in 1967, "its standard of living has improved immeasurably." A group including Howard Squadron, former chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, plans to set up a bank and build more industry in the West Bank.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres met the group during his visit to the United States earlier this month. His spokesman said Tuesday that Mr. Peres long favoured improving the quality of life in the West Bank. He strongly opposed any money being funnelled through the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), however. Officials said the division between Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir on this question could develop into a major controversy within the bipartisan cabinet. Industry Minister Ariel Sharon has also criticised the investment plans, saying they would eventually lead to a separate Palestinian state in the area. Washington, which favours increasing Arab self-rule in the West Bank, but not a Palestinian state, is encouraging the investments.

Beirut Palestinian camp tense after 7 die in clashes

BEIRUT (R) — A Palestinian refugee camp in Beirut's southern suburbs remained tense after factional clashes Monday in which seven people died and at least 20 were wounded.

A Reuters correspondent heard a shot fired in the Bourj Al Barajneh Camp Tuesday morning after he entered through three Lebanese army checkpoints set up on the northern approaches.

Several camp residents shouted "they killed someone" and ran for cover but the shot appeared to be random.

It was still not clear how the clashes began between supporters of Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat and followers of Syrian-backed PLO rebel leader Abu Musa.

Aidan Walsh, acting director for Lebanon of the U.N. Relief

and Works Agency (UNRWA) which provides aid and services to Palestinian refugees, told Reuters camp schools opened normally Tuesday morning and most students came to classes.

Monday's clash was the first armed conflict between PLO groups in Beirut since the evacuation of Palestinian commandos following Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

PLO dissidents forced Mr. Arafat and 4,000 followers to leave Lebanon last December after months of fighting near the northern port town of Tripoli.

Mr. Walsh said his staff had so

far been unable to discover how the clashes started with camp residents naming differing groups responsible for the fighting.

The Lebanese army came under fire after cordoning off the camp Monday. A soldier of the army's Sixth Brigade told Reuters two of his comrades were wounded in the fighting. Security sources said a third soldier was also wounded.

Intermittent fighting between rival groups using machine-guns and rocket propelled grenades died down after the army arranged a cease-fire at 8.30 p.m. (1800 GMT), security sources said.

Residents said they were mourning the dead Tuesday morning and a funeral was expected to take place later Tuesday.

A Sixth Brigade armoured personnel carrier with mounted machine gun stood inside the camp's southern entrance.

Rydbeck fears more bloodshed in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — The head of a U.N. relief agency responsible for aiding two million Palestinian refugees in the Middle East said Tuesday he feared a wave of bloodshed once Israeli troops withdrew from occupied South Lebanon.

Olof Rydbeck, commissioner-general of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) told the special political committee of the U.N. General Assembly in New York he was calling for "an orderly arrangement" to protect civilians in South Lebanon.

"Otherwise I very much fear a wave of increased bloodshed," UNRWA press release in Beirut quoted him as saying. Mr. Rydbeck said he fully supported U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's suggestion that U.N. peace-keeping troops in the south should be deployed in the southern port town of Sidon immediately Israeli troops withdrew.



FINISHING TOUCHES: Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker (centre) chats with British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine before the British official's departure from Amman Tuesday. On Sharif Zaid's left is Chief-of-Staff Fathi Abu Taleb (Petra photo).

Klibi calls for end to Gulf war

VIENNA (Petra) — Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi Monday called on all friendly countries to exert all possible efforts to put an end to the four-year-old Iran-Iraq war, which he said has its implications on the world.

Mr. Klibi who was speaking during a dinner hosted in his honour in the Austrian capital of Vienna said the war has serious effects on the Arab World and international community at large.

Mr. Klibi paid tribute to the Austrian-Arab relations, adding that Austria's policy towards Arab causes, and particularly its support of the "Palestinian people's just struggle is the subject of respect and appreciation of all Arab countries."

Reagan aides deny top U.S. military wanted Marines out before Beirut blast

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Two senior White House advisers on Monday denied assertions by Democratic Presidential candidate Walter Mondale that top American military officers urged a withdrawal of U.S. Marines from their Beirut barracks just before a suicide attack last year.

Robert McFarlane, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, and White House Chief of Staff James Baker spoke separately to reporters about Mr. Mondale's claim that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the five top uniformed officers in the U.S. military, advised Mr. Reagan to remove the Marines days before the Oct. 23 bombing.

In a breakfast meeting with

reporters, Mr. McFarlane said he believed the assertion came from an article in Nation magazine, which contended the warning came in a meeting on Oct. 18, 1983.

"It's absolutely false," Mr. McFarlane said of the report, adding that neither he nor the president was warned "at any time prior to the bombing" that the Marines should be pulled out.

Mr. McFarlane said the same story alleged that he received a similar recommendation from General John Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

"That's untrue," Mr. McFarlane said. "There was no such recommendation, formal or informal."

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger declined to comment on Mr. Mondale's charge, saying he does not discuss recommendations offered by the Joint Chiefs of Staff or himself.

A U.S. official said Monday that one-third to one-half of the U.S. embassy staff in Beirut was evacuated over the weekend because of threats of another suicide bomb attack on the mission.

He said he did not know how many staff people were taken out in the U.S. helicopter evacuation. But he said the staff is down from 45 on Friday to 20 or 30 now depending on how many temporary people move in and out of Beirut.

French, U.S. diplomats live in fear in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — A year after suicide bombers blew up U.S. and French military headquarters in Beirut, killing 299 soldiers, French and American diplomats in the Lebanese capital are living in fear of new attacks.

The Americans, who on Sept. 20 this year suffered their third Beirut car bomb attack in 17 months, are evacuating diplomats and dependants in a drastic reduction of staff.

Anti-terrorist defences around the French embassy and other French institutions have been strengthened in the past few days, after a Lebanese army warning that three pick-ups packed with explosives were in town looking for targets.

Other Western embassies, including the West German and British, have thrown up steel and concrete barricades since last month, after a warning from a foreign intelligence agency that new attacks on Western institutions were planned.

Some diplomats say the warning came from Israel and was repeated from Washington. They have no independent evidence of any specific threat originating from Beirut, the diplomats add.

Since mid-September there have been no new threats from "Islamic Jihad" (holy war), the

shadowy grouping of Muslim fundamentalists that has claimed responsibility for all major attacks on U.S. and French institutions in Beirut in the past 18 months.

But embassies are taking every precaution against a repeat of the early-morning devastation of Oct. 23, 1983 when one suicide truck bomber blew up a French paratrooper headquarters and another destroyed the headquarters of a U.S. Marine amphibious unit at Beirut Airport.

The attacks destroyed both buildings, killing 58 French soldiers and 241 U.S. servicemen. It contributed to an eventual decision to pull out the Beirut Multinational Force of U.S., French, Italian and British troops last February — and to the subsequent collapse of President Reagan's policies in Lebanon.

U.S. embassy officials say the current evacuation is temporary, but decline further comment. It began more than a week ago and has been gaining pace in the run-up to the U.S. presidential election.

Last month's car bombing of a U.S. embassy annex, in which at least 12 people died including two Americans and seven Lebanese staff, brought charges in the United States of another major security lapse.

Three wrecked buildings and a brand-new embassy building the Americans are afraid to use testify to the blows Islamic fundamentalists have struck against Mr. Reagan's Lebanon policies.

The former U.S. embassy stands open to the winds on a sea-front esplanade in mainly-Muslim west Beirut, its facade torn away by the April 18, 1983, bombing that killed 63 people including 17 Americans.

The former four-storey Marines HQ at the airport where 241 Americans died is now a crumpled, overgrown mass of collapsed concrete one storey high.

The annex where two Americans died last month in the assumed safety of Falangist-

controlled territory outside east Beirut, stands scarred, blasted and almost empty.

The new embassy in west Beirut, with all the anti-terrorist fortifications U.S. security experts can devise, is empty of diplomats but guarded by security men and Lebanese army tanks.

It stands behind tank traps, concrete barricades and sandbagged strongpoints, and is draped with heavy wire netting against rocket attacks. But it is still considered too dangerous for American diplomats to use.

French diplomats are heavily protected, like the Americans, but there is no sign that they are evacuating personnel.

Greece denies attack on Libyan plane

ATHENS (R) — A Libyan pilot who reported being attacked by a rocket as he landed at Athens Airport Monday must have been confused by a child's balloon, airport sources said Tuesday.

The Libyan News Agency JANA said a Libyan plane had narrowly evaded a rocket fired from the direction of a U.S. military base as it touched down. It said the pilot saw the rocket when he was at an altitude of 250 metres.

The report was denied by Greek and U.S. embassy officials.

On Tuesday, airport sources confirmed that the pilot told the control tower after landing Monday that he had seen something like a rocket a few minutes earlier.

"He was in a panic and somewhat confused," one source said. "The area has been searched for any trace of a projectile and nothing has been found." He said he concluded it must have been a metallic-coloured child's balloon.

The sources said it was not uncommon for pilots landing at the airport to be confused by metallic balloons. In this case a child's balloon, which would flash in the sunlight as it floated past, seemed most likely.

The incident was not reported in the control tower log, the tower said Monday night.

JANA said the pilot managed to evade the rocket fired at it from the direction of a U.S. military base.

Antonis Drossos, deputy defence minister, told reporters nothing of the kind had happened.

Senior airport officials and Athens police officers also denied any knowledge of such an incident.

An important American military base lies next to the civil airport south of Athens but the American embassy spokesman said he did not know of any incident there.

An airport official said that no rocket incident was reported by the pilot of a Libyan Arab Airlines plane which landed at Athens Airport at noon.

His version of a rocket fired against his plane is absurd," the spokesman said.

"It is impossible for a plane carrying passengers to evade a rocket fired against it."

Agricultural team arrives in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Near East, North Africa Regional Agricultural Credit Association Tuesday arrived in Amman on a two-week long visit to Jordan, during which it will tour a number of centres for Agricultural Credit Corporation in Jordan.

The delegation will also visit a number of projects financed by the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) to be acquainted with the methods in force in granting loans to farmers and prepare feasibility studies for the projects financed by such corporations.

2 Israelis killed in W. Bank

TEL AVIV (R) — Police were questioning an Arab resident of the Deheish Refugee Camp near Bethlehem Tuesday in connection with the deaths of two Israeli students whose bodies were found in a wall in the occupied West Bank.

Police Inspector David Cohen told reporters that Nimir Abed Rabu, 22, led the police Monday to the bodies of the blindfolded victims. Each had been shot in the head.

They were identified as Ron Levy, 25, of the Tel Aviv suburb of Herzliya, and Rivital Seri, 22, of Jerusalem.

Peres: Israel will hold special meeting on Taba

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres told Egypt's top diplomat in Israel on Monday that the Israeli government would soon hold a special meeting on the disputed border area of Taba. Israel Radio reported.

The radio said Mohammad Bassiouni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv, told Mr. Peres at a meeting in Jerusalem that Egypt wanted to reach agreement with Israel on the Taba, and that this would lead to an improvement in relations between the two countries.

Taba is a small section of beach on the Israeli-Egyptian border about nine kilometres south west of the Israeli port and resort city of Eilat. Because of a decades-old dispute about whether it is on the Egyptian or the Israeli side of the

border line, Israel kept it when it returned the Sinai peninsula to Egypt after the 1979 peace treaty.

Egypt has continued to claim it as Egyptian property, and Israel has continued to claim it as Israeli.

The charge d'affaires has been Egypt's top diplomat in Israel since Egypt withdrew its ambassador from Tel Aviv following Israel's siege of Beirut in August 1982.

The radio added that former Defence Minister Ezer Weizman, who played a major role in the negotiation of the Camp David accords and the 1979 peace treaty, took part in the meeting between Mr. Peres and Mr. Bassiouni. Mr. Weizman is now a minister for special functions in the premier's office.

Jordanian committee hails Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian People's Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the Iraqi People Tuesday sent a cable to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq in which its members paid tribute to the endeavours of the Iraqi people and the heroic stand of the Iraqi Armed Forces in defence of the Arab Nation.

The cable congratulated the president on Iraq's success in repelling the latest Iranian offensive.

It expressed hope that Iraq will soon achieve final victory on the enemy and defend the eastern flank of the Arab World.

Industrial conference opens in Damascus

DAMASCUS (Petra) — A three-day conference on industrial development in the Arab World opened here Tuesday.

Delegates from 20 Arab states are taking part in the conference along with representatives of Arab funds and financial, commercial and industrial institutions.

The delegates will discuss a draft resolution for establishing Arab strategic industries among a variety of other subjects.

Jordan is represented by a delegation, led by Dr. Akram Karouti, director of industry at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

AAUG to hold annual convention

BELMONT, Massachusetts — The 17th annual convention of the Association of Arab-American University Graduates (AAUG) will take place Nov. 8-11, 1984 in Detroit, Michigan. The convention theme, "The Arab Nation: A Fight for Survival," will address the concept and actuality of an Arab Nation. Pan-Arabism, an ideology which has influenced generations of Arab thinkers and activists, will be analysed and assessed by well-known scholars and experts from around the world, according to a press release by the AAUG.

George Khodr, Greek Orthodox archbishop of Lebanon, will present the keynote address. Mohammad Hassanein Heikal, a renowned journalist, writer, confidant of Presidents Gamal Abdul Nasser and Anwar Sadat of Egypt, and former editor of the influential Egyptian daily Al-Ahram, will speak at the banquet.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
17:00 Korta
17:15 Cartoons
17:40 Children's Programme
18:05 Children's Programme
18:35 Documentary (U.N. Day)
19:00 Folklore Stories
19:05 Agricultural Programme
19:25 Programmes Review
19:40 News Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:35 Arabic Series
20:35 Arabic Series
20:35 Arabic Series (Weekly)
22:15 Tomorrow's Programme
22:30 Religious Programme
23:00 News in Arabic
23:10 Religious Programme Contd.

FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:15 French Programme
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Three's Company
21:10 Documentary
22:15 "V" (First Episode)

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW
07:30 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
08:00 Morning Show
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Oh Mother
14:20 Concert Hour
14:30 News Summary
14:35 Instrumentals
14:40 Old Favorites
15:00 Jordan Weekly
15:30 Pop Session
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Over a Cup of Tea
16:30 Music
16:30 News Desk
19:00 Date with a Star
19:30 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
22:00 News Summary
22:00 News Summary
22:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Waveguide Report 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 What's New 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Onibus 09:00 World News 09:30 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 Onibus 09:45 That's The Trud 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Classical Record Review 10:20 Talking about Music 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 The Brotherhood of Brass 12:00 News Summary, With Respect, Ambassador 12:30 My Music 13:00 World News 13:05 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from London 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsworld 14:15 News Notebook 14:25 The Farming World 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 24 Hours: News Summary 15:10 Outlook 16:45 Report on Religion 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Incredible Planets 17:30 Comedy Show 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 Rock Solid 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:00 Monitor 19:25 News Ideas 19:35 Waveguide 19:40 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Top Twenty 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Good Books 22:00 World News 22:00 24 Hours: News Summary 22:30 Assignment 23:00 News Summary, U.K. Network 23:15 Album Time 23:45 Recording of the Week 24:00 World News 24:05 Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News: Commentary 01:15 Letter from London 01:30 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260, SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 & 15210 KHz
06:00 VOA Morning: News on the hour; news summaries; daily business report; science and medicine; sports reports; VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups; analysis, viewpoints; features 17:00 News 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Now Music USA 21:00 Newsline 21:30 Magazine Show 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* An exhibition of original paintings of "Bride and White in Jordan" by leading contemporary British artists at the British Council (until Oct. 25).
* The first art exhibition by Amin Al Tahar at 5:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Oct. 26).
* An exhibition of plastic art and Arabic graphics by Aweid Shattari at Yarmouk University (until Oct. 25).
* An exhibition of oil paintings by Basim Al Shalabi Javed at Yarmouk University (until Oct. 24).

FILMS

* A film entitled "Flight of Imagination" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre on Oct. 22 and 23.
* A film on Wilhelm Busch at 8:00 p.m. at the Goethe Institute.

SCIENTIFIC SERIES

* A special scientific series which explores the latest achievements in medicine and science at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre (Oct. 21, 24, 28).

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre: Tel. 6610267
American Centre: 44371
British Council: 36147-R
French Cultural Centre: 37009
Goethe Institute: 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre: 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre: 36777
Haya Arts Centre: 665195
Hussein Youth City: 667181
Y.W.C.A.: 41793
Y.W.M.C.A.: 664251
Amman Municipal Library: 36111
University of Jordan Library: 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Ofa (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. 53200, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:00 Cairo (MS)
06:00 London (PK)
06:00 Frankfurt (LH)
06:15 Dubai (RJ)
06:20 Athens (OA)
06:20 Beirut (MEA)
06:20 Baghdad (RJ)
06:20 Muscat, Sharjah, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)
06:40 Kuwait (KU)
06:40 Jeddah (SV)
06:40 Cyprus (RJ)
06:40 Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon (IA)
06:40 Athens (RJ)
06:40 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
06:40 London, Paris (RJ)
06:40 New York, Amsterdam, Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
06:40 Rome (RJ)
06:40 Paris, Damascus (AF)
06:40 Cairo (RJ)
06:40 Bangkok (RJ)
06:40 Beirut (MEA)
06:40 Cairo (RJ)
06:40 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:45 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
06:45 Beirut (RJ)
06:45 Istanbul, Amsterdam (KLM)
06:45 Cairo (MS)
06:45 Athens (OA)
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06:45 Bangkok (RJ)
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06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:45 Baghdad (RJ)

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

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ARRIVALS

06:00 Cairo (MS)
06:00 London (PK)
06:00 Frankfurt (LH)
06:15 Dubai (RJ)
06:20 Athens (OA)
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DEPARTURES

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06:45 Paris, Damascus (AF)
06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:45 Bangkok (RJ)
06:45 Beirut (MEA)
06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:45 Baghdad (RJ)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Aleksa Dundic
— Badr
— Kulu Isik
— Evros
— State of Himachal
— Buzurgan
— Egle
— Krusevic
— Baryon
Amin Kavar and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) at your service.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell-buy rates in JLS
Belgian franc 64.1/64.4
Dutch guilder 115.3/115.8
Egyptian pound 320.3/326
French franc 42.3/42.6
Iraqi dinar 357.6/362.6
Italian lire (for 100) 211/212
Japanese yen (for 100) 161.2/162.1
Kuwaiti dinar 1331.5/1334.3
Lebanese lira 45.6/46.4
Omani rial 1143.5/1155
Qatari riyal 109.4/110
Saudi riyal 112.1/112.7
Swedish crown 45.8/46
Swiss franc 157.7/158.6
Syrian lira 39.7/39.9
UAE dirham 105.4/109.1
U.K. sterling pound 47.2/48.0
U.S. dollar 399/401
W. German mark 129.9/130.7</

Municipality plans Fifth Circle tunnel, mayor says

AMMAN (J.T.) — Amman Municipality plans to open a tunnel from Abdoun street to Wadi Sagra street under the Fifth Circle of Jabal Amman, Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh announced here. He said this tunnel is bound to facilitate the flow of traffic in Jabal Amman.

Mr. Rawabdeh was speaking during a tour of various areas of Amman, in the company of the newly appointed members of the Amman Municipal Council. As

they toured the capital, Mr. Rawabdeh spoke of the different projects being implemented in the city and schemes for widening streets and building pavements.

At Jofeh, the party visited the area which had witnessed a landslide two years ago, and Mr. Rawabdeh briefed the council members on the studies being made to deal with the situation. The tour took the party to the eastern districts and the western areas of Amman.

Aquado Duo add variety to skilful guitar concert

By Jean Claude Elias
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The repertoire presented by the Guado Guitar Duo, namely Peter Batchelar and Kenneth Heggie, at the Royal Cultural Centre, is certainly not the kind we have been used to. A complete performance without any piece by a Spanish composer (Scarlati is Italian), and in a guitar concert, is not a common treat.

Not that Spanish guitar music is less beautiful or has less value than what was played at the concert. On the contrary, Spain has given the guitar more masterpieces than any other country in the world, but guitarists sometimes forget that there are other sources for inspiration. It seems that the Aquado Duo wanted to remind us about that.

So, ignoring for one night the traditional Sor, Tarrega and Albéniz, we were entitled to an original selection including Scarlati, Beethoven (seldom arranged for guitar), Tchaikovsky, Paul Kean, Debussy and Pierre Petit. The concert opened with two sonatas written by Scarlati. The second, in D minor, was superbly interpreted. Beethoven's Theme with Variations sounded a little weak on guitar, although the arrangements by the Aquado Duo were quite interesting from the technical point of view. Tchaikovsky's waltz which followed was like a light and pleasant breeze. It reflected the performers' style, very clear and soft. Sometimes even too soft for a public performance.

The second part introduced Paul Kean's composition which belongs to "serial" modern music. Basically, serial music (Schönberg, Weber, Xenakis, Boulez) uses a scale of twelve equally significant notes, while traditional classical music is based on the well known Major and Minor modes. In addition to being "very abstract" and difficult to understand, such music is also quite difficult to play. Peter Batchelar and Kenneth Heggie did two good things: they went through this piece with virtuosity and provided the audience

with a few words of explanation about this very special subject.

Still modern, but closer to figurative music, Debussy's three preludes received loud cheers from the audience. "The Girl with the Flaxen Hair" was my favourite one for the evening, with marvellous harmonies by Peter Batchelar. The final Tarentelle danced ended the concert with its typical rhythm and underlined the duo's skill.

Credit is due to the Aquado Duo for very nice arrangements and almost perfect integration of their two guitars. One of the main difficulties in a guitar concert performance is the very low acoustic level of this instrument. Many artists use amplifying systems when they are to face very large audiences. The Aquado Duo did not have to since the Royal Cultural Centre was the perfect size, enabling them to play in natural conditions, and thus preserving the original acoustic sound of classical guitar. My only disappointment was to find half the theatre's seats empty.

Parents request government to reconsider new secondary class admission rules

AMMAN (J.T.) — A petition signed by hundreds of concerned parents was sent to Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat, Monday requesting the government to reconsider recent regulations by the Ministry of Education concerning acceptance of students in the first secondary classes in Jordanian schools.

A memo prepared by citizens and supported by educational studies was attached to the petition. Copies of the petition were sent to the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Parliament members, the chief of the Royal Court and Minister of Education Hikmat Al Saket.

NPC to negotiate World Bank loan

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has decided to dispatch an official delegation to Washington on Nov. 12 to conduct negotiations with the World Bank for obtaining a loan to finance a water and sewerage project in the greater Amman area. The delegation is led by National Planning Council (NPC) President Omar Abdullah Dakhan and comprises two senior aides.

Jordan, Egypt pledge efforts

(Continued from page 1)

operation between Egypt and Jordan. The seminar was attended by senior scientists from both countries who focused attention on cooperation and coordination of policies in various fields.

During the visit, Prince Hassan met with the speakers of the Egyptian people's Assembly and Al Shura Council, Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazalah and Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid.

The Prince also visited the southern parts of Sinai and inspected development projects there. Prince Hassan said after the tour of the Sinai peninsula that he was optimistic on the future of the region.

"I believe that the coming decade, God willing, with the existence of stability in the region, will witness a great positive change," the Middle East News Agency quoted him as saying after a visit to Sharm Al Sheikh.

Prince Hassan, the first non-Egyptian Arab official to visit Sinai since Israel returned it to Egypt in April 1982, paid tribute to the Egyptians who gave their lives fighting there in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the agency added.

He also called for greater Egyptian-Jordanian cooperation in agricultural research and marketing.

Prince Hassan himself piloted the plane in which he returned to Cairo along with the Egyptian ministers of electricity and agriculture and other officials.

Prince Hassan also met with

newsmen and intellectuals during a visit to the leading Egyptian publishing house, Al Ahram, which offered the Egyptian people the opportunity to express feelings of appreciation for Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt.

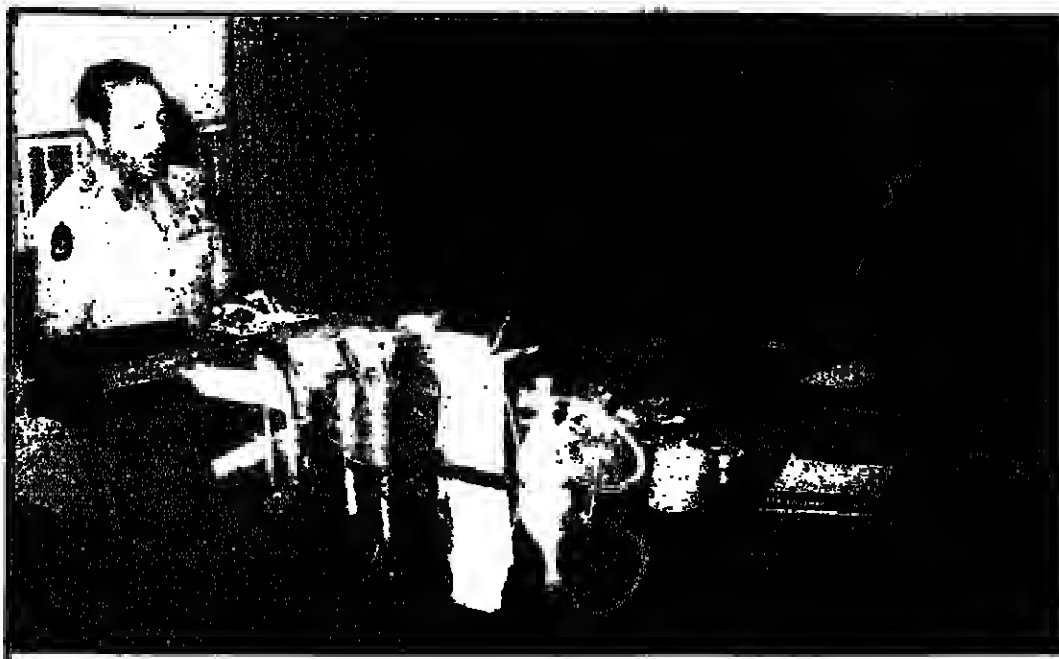
Prince Hassan was accompanied on the visit by Her Highness Princess Sarvath, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani, Agriculture Minister Mohammad Bashir, Alal Bayt Foundation President, Waseeruddin Al Assad, National Planning Council Omar Abdullah Dakhan and a number of senior officials.

In an interview with Egyptian Television Monday night, Prince Hassan condemned Israel's policy of building settlements in the occupied Arab territories and called for an international inquiry into the Jewish state's occupation measures there.

Prince Hassan said Israel was building settlements "at the expense of a superpower which preaches peace in our area while vaguely referring to the humanitarian aspect of the Palestinian issue."

He was referring to the United States, upon which, he said, Israel depended for nearly \$3 billion in financial aid.

Prince Hassan called on the U.S., or failing that, the U.N. Security Council or the European Community to look into Israeli practices in the West Bank and Gaza Strip "and the arrogant allegation that occupied Arab lands were part of Israel proper."



MILITARY MATTERS: His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday visited the Armed Forces Command where he met with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker for some time and discussed with him issues of interest to the Jordanian Armed Forces. King Hussein was received upon arrival at the General Command headquarters by General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Taleb and his aides. (Petra photo)

American eye surgeons help University Hospital establish new ocular procedure

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — At the invitation of the University of Jordan, three American surgeons and three nurses from a California-based group called Surgical Eye Expeditions (SEE) International are currently here to help Jordanian doctors establish intra-ocular lens surgery as a routine surgery procedure at the University Hospital.

In an intra-ocular lens surgery, the cataract is removed from the eyes after which the patient loses his eye lenses, and normally would require very thick glasses which often distort his vision. In the operation, the surgeon replaces the patient's removed lens with a plastic lens which restores his vision.

Dr. Robert Kelly together with Dr. Harry Brown, who is Chairman of SEE, and Dr. Richard Magenheimer are expected to assist Jordanian surgeons operate around 25 eye micro-surgeries during their 10-day stay in the Kingdom. In an interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Kelly said that SEE is a group of surgeons, nurses and technicians who volunteer

their time to provide microsurgery educational courses to ophthalmologists in countries they visit.

"We deal with cases of corrected blindness which are mostly caused by cataract and corneal scarring," Dr. Kelly said. "We assist other surgeons to acquire the skill to take care of the blind people in their country especially in rural areas," he added.

Portable instruments

The American surgeons apply the system of "rapid transportation" with portable micro surgical instrumentation in a way that allows the surgeon to operate in a short period of time without taking much time off his regular practice.

Dr. Kelly said the operation takes less than an hour with an average success of over 97 per cent in the United States.

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Jordan, Dr. Fouad Sayegh, told the Jordan Times the intra-ocular surgery technique was not new but that it

Taher reduces drawings to simplest, most eloquent shapes

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

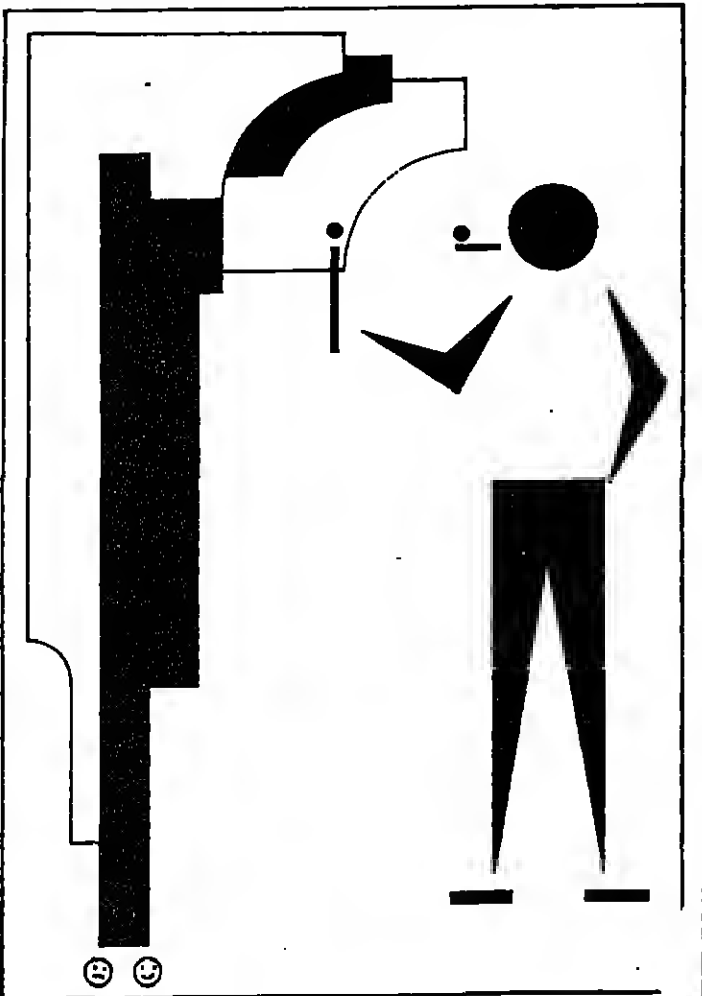
AMMAN — The work of Amin El Taher, now on show at the Royal Cultural Centre, depends for its effect on the way his drawings of figures and landscapes have been reduced to their simplest and most eloquent shapes. With clean precision Taher conveys the essence of a scene in a series of geometrical forms that are often clever and thoughtful. Colour is used sparingly and when it is applied it is done so in layers of deepening tones that are built up in carefully demarcated areas.

The work of Taher is highly reminiscent of that of architect Leyla Bustani, who exhibited to the same space earlier this year. Taher puts this similarity down to the fact they are both engineers who have used their professional training and experience to help them with their art. Taher uses this background to the extent that his paintings, like "The Water tank", are worked out entirely on paper

in a series of many many sketches before paint is ever applied to canvas. Bustani's work, however, seems to have more thought behind it; every line and form of her paintings having some relevance, some meaning. Taher, on the other hand, has concentrated more on the idea of simplification, of abstraction and this means that at times his paintings are a little empty, a bit bleak and so abstracted that sometimes they read less as paintings and more as a kind of sign language.

Taher's ideas and techniques are good, but perhaps they needed more development before he exhibited them. It is a feeling that is given further substance by the fact the paintings, around 20 in number, are rather sparse, the lack of paintings being further exacerbated by the rather larger hall in which they are hung. A smaller venue would have been more complimentary.

The exhibition runs until October 26th. The exhibition was opened by Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein.



"The artist" — Amin El Taher

Jordan marks United Nations anniversary today

UNDP assists education, development programmes

AMMAN (Petra) — The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has granted Jordan \$15 million worth of technical assistance since the opening of the organisation's office in Amman in the early 1960s, Director of UNDP office Adnan Ra'ouf said here Tuesday.

Speaking on the eve of the 39th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations, Mr. Ra'ouf said that the UNDP assistance to Jordan covered a number of areas ranging from civil aviation to school food programmes.

UNDP has offered assistance worth \$900,000 to the Civil Aviation Authority since 1974 and this was mainly for training courses at the Queen Noor Civil Aviation Technical Institute, Mr. Ra'ouf said. He said UNDP spent more than \$4 million on helping the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) to offer better telephone and postal services and training for staff and added that UNDP is currently offering assistance to the National Planning Council (NPC) to prepare the 1986-90 national development plan.

UNDP is giving help to the Cities and Villages Development Bank in methods of granting loans

to municipalities, has offered \$1.5 million in technical assistance to the Ministry of Education to help it carry out the third education programme, and another \$1.5 million to the Ministry of Education to help it establish hotel training facilities, Mr. Ra'ouf said.

According to Mr. Ra'ouf, UNDP helped to channel World Food Programme (WFP) assistance to Jordan in response to a 1963 request by the Jordanian government, and has helped the government to carry out a pilot project for settling bedouins and helping them to raise livestock. Since 1963 UNDP has allocated \$100 million worth of food for Jordan and the projects were mainly carried out with the cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Ra'ouf added.

Drought assistance

So far UNDP has helped Jordan

to carry out 21 development projects and 13 emergency projects at the cost of \$67 million and at present it is helping the WFP to carry out three more projects worth \$30 million. These projects, he said, are for developing highland agriculture, food programmes for schools, developing pasture lands and an emergency programme to help families affected by the 1983/84 drought. The WFP will donate 7,000 tonnes of wheat and more than 200 tonnes of dried milk to nearly 100,000 people affected by the drought, Mr. Ra'ouf said.

Also the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) is offering help especially in water, health, environment and social development affairs, Mr. Ra'ouf said. UNICEF has been helping Palestinian refugees in Jordan through a special programme of health, vocational training, mother and child care and other fields, he said.

According to Mr. Ra'ouf, UNICEF is preparing an agreement to be signed with the Jordanian government outlining the organisation's proposals for assistance to the country over the coming three years.

Jordan observes information day as media continue to promote development

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan along with world nations Wednesday observes the "International Day for Development Information" which will focus on economic and social issues facing most nations.

The United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution in 1972 calling on world nations to observe Oct. 24 each year as "International Development Information Day" which coincides with the anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations.

The director of the department of development information at the Ministry of Information, Mr. Walid Kreishan, spoke on the occasion outlining the role which Jordan Television (JTV), Radio Jordan and the information media in the country play towards promoting development in various fields.

Since 1948, when the Jerusalem radio station was established and 1956 when Radio Jordan went on the air in Amman, programmes have been geared for to promote economic and social development. When Jordan Television was est-

ablished in 1968, the development drive received a big boost, thanks to JTV's variety of programmes that deal with social and economic

issues in the country as well as problems of children, family, youth, agriculture and public health, Mr. Kreishan said.

S. Korea, China and Taiwan to supply consumer products

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is to purchase good quality consumer products, which are not produced locally, from South Korea, China and Taiwan, according to agreements concluded with the three countries, Supply Minister Ibrahim Ayyoub announced here Tuesday.

The minister who, was speaking upon returning to Amman from a tour of the three countries where he held talks with officials and signed contracts for purchasing the products for the civil and military, consumer corporations in Jordan, said that the products will be bought for comparatively low prices almost at the same rates of previous years.

In talks with officials in the

three countries the minister discussed increasing the volume of trade and economic cooperation. He also explained Jordan's economic policy, which offers preference to trade with nations buying Jordanian phosphates and fertilisers.

During the visit to South Korea the Jordanian delegation toured the international trade fair which displays products from 100 foreign countries. The delegation also visited the Chinese trade fair in Canton.

The minister was accompanied on the tour by senior officials at the Ministry of Supply and directors of the military and civil consumer corporations.

British artist leaves for Cairo to complement his realistic watercolours of Jordanian scenes

AMMAN (J.T.) — Martin Savage, known to many of us here in Amman as the blonde young and rather debonair assistant representative of the British Council and the initiator of many interesting cultural events, will leave Jordan this month. He is leaving, not to take up another post in the British Council elsewhere, but rather courageously to start a new career as a professional artist.

It was here in Jordan that Savage first began to paint. Although he always enjoyed his work at the Council, and through it gained much valuable experience, it was never a job that entirely satisfied him.

"I felt I was a window to Britain, a window that introduced one person to another while never being the one people actually came to meet. To an extent this is being naive, but nevertheless the job made me wonder who and what I was. One day, while talking to my friend and neighbour, Mohanna Durra, I told him that I envied him, for although he had a government position, like myself, he was still known as Mohanna Durra, the painter. Mohanna thought perhaps I had a literary bent, but I told him I wanted to paint."

Savage was at that time planning to leave for a short holiday in Cairo, the place to which he had previously been posted and to where he always returned when he had time. Durra told him on his return to come and work with him.

"I was so encouraged, for here was Mohanna Durra, an artist who I really respected saying, come and work with me. From that moment on I started looking at myself in a different way."

Savage took up Durra's offer and by going frequently he quickly learnt a lot about watercolouring and drawing, to which he seemed to have an aptitude. In the space of six weeks he had enough sufficiently good work to consider having an exhibition. "I thought dare I? And I did."

First exhibition

The exhibition, held at the British Council, was a remarkable success. His paintings depicting various scenes of Jordan from the heavily laden cargo ships in Amman to the desert police on their camels were practically all sold, their reasonable prices attracting many people, who normally wouldn't, to buy.

In those days, Savage worked from photographs and pictures from sources such as magazines, but he quickly changed and began working from his own photographs taken while travelling around the country. Since that exhibition back in the Spring of 1982, Savage's work has dramatically improved; his realistic portrayals of Jordan's wonderful countryside now full of spontaneous, yet crisp and confident brushstrokes of subtle and well placed colour. On leaving the Council Savage's work has improved yet again, for having more time, he began painting directly from the scene in front of him.

This advantage of leaving an interesting and secure job seemed to many as being a very tenuous one. For Savage, however, leaving the British Council was the only thing to do. "If you think you have something inside yourself, you will find that it just grows and grows until it eventually pushes everything else out. I had to decide whether to stay on at the Council and let my art remain as a hobby, or whether I should get to grips with it, which for me meant leaving my work so that I could spend all my time making myself a better painter."

Savage is a very disciplined painter, or rather has perhaps of necessity had to become one, mainly because his work is in such demand and he has had heavy commitments to fulfill. A recent very large commission meant he had to produce a watercolour just about every day for the last year. Many artists cannot work like this and would regard this method of work-

king as being rather commercial, Savage, however, has his own opinions.

"Craftsman"

"I regard myself more as a craftsman, producing beautiful things society wants, rather than as the artist, the genius, the individual with something to express. This is a very European and a particularly modern European concept. In Medieval Europe, the artist was a craftsman, a member of the guild, producing something people could enjoy and often to the 'Glory of God.' This idea of a craftsman is also a very Muslim approach to art and I am surprised it is an attitude that doesn't appeal more to artists here in the Muslim World," he says.

"I also believe that people, by buying your work, are signifying that they want to have your paintings in their home, they want to live with them. I consider that to be a very great compliment. Furthermore, if people are buying enough of your work to support you, then you are fulfilling a role in that society. You are thus part of it, you have your place in it just as a lawyer or a businessman does and therefore you are not alienated from it."

Another criticism Savage could receive is that his art is merely making copies of nature. "When I am surrounded, as I am here in Jordan, by so much natural beauty, then I believe that I couldn't do any better than paint all that God has put around us to look at and be refreshed by."

Whether one agrees with Savage's views or not, one has to respect him for his sincerity and honesty. He paints what will sell because he wants to live from his art and also because to him this feels right. And when people do buy from Savage there is no doubt they are getting a good landscape watercolour. Savage attributes much of his present competence to the fact he has had to adhere to a rigorous discipline.

The Cairo complement

Savage is not leaving the Arab World and is indeed not leaving Jordan for long either. He plans to live in Cairo and to make frequent trips here and to other Arab countries. He hopes to continue his watercolour studies of Jordan and to make a lot of Egyptian scenes at the same time as he feels the two will complement each other.

"I'm staying in this part of the world because I feel I have connections here," he explained when asked why he was not returning to his native Britain. "Also, here in the Middle East there is a long tradition of watercolourists in which British painters played a role. The tradition is still alive, so one can see oneself tagging on and becoming part of it. From it you gain points of reference that you can identify with. By looking at the works of art other Europeans have made here you have a ready made set of values you can relate to, and in my line you try and follow the masters, the people who have been here before you."

Savage hopes to exhibit his most recent work, particularly his watercolours of his favourite parts of the country, Wadi Seer, Wadi Deecce and Aqaba and the south, in Jordan in the new year.

In the meantime Mr. Savage's work can be bought from the International Hotel Gallery which he will continue to supply during his time in Cairo so fans of his work do not need to wait until the next exhibition to add to their collection.

Jordan Times

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Tutu's struggle deserves

IN THE past few years some of the Nobel prizes have increasingly drawn criticism for what many people have considered the Nobel Prize Committee's political bias in selecting awardees. This has applied particularly to the prize for peace. But this year's peace award, to South Africa's best-known black church leader Bishop Desmond Tutu, has received universal acclaim. The "runner up" of 1983, when the peace prize had gone to Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa in a somewhat contentious decision, has at last been conferred an honor he has deserved for many years. But the prize couldn't have been as well-timed last year or before as it is now.

In 1961, another South African black leader, Albert John Lutuli, was made the peace prize laureate amid a wave of world sympathy for that country's disaffected black majority after the infamous Sharpeville massacre of August 1960. As Tutu gets the prize, South Africa has just emerged (hopefully) from the most serious clashes between black demonstrators and police since the bloody Soweto riots of 1976. Also in 1984 the South African rulers promulgated a new constitution that for the first time gives the country's coloured (mixed race) and Indian communities seats in a white-dominated parliament, a move as much indicative of the Pretoria government's determination to perpetuate white rule, under a somewhat modified form of apartheid required by the present situation, as of the tremendous political change that has come in South Africa over the past quarter century with the blacks more conscious of their usurped rights than ever before.

However, an increase in people's political awareness does not by itself make for an improvement in their lives, and life for the black majority in South Africa continues to be unending social and economic misery under apartheid. The countless lives lost in the struggle against that hated system, the protests and demonstrations, the arbitrary arrests and imprisonments without trial, the brutalities endured — nothing has led to the situation where the majority can live as citizens of their own country, and no substantial change seems to be forthcoming in the near future.

In these conditions, the peace prize for Tutu should serve to give the blacks new hope, and confidence to continue their struggle. As Tutu said, "this is not just a personal award, it is a corporate award involving so many people at home and abroad..." And as another South African black bishop, Manas Buthelezi, declared: "The heroes of this moment are the thousands of South Africans who have been made invisible by detentions without trial and removal to hidden homelands."

Most important, the award should reassure South Africa's black population that the world has not forgotten them — Arab News.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: U.S. supports Lebanon invasion

IN HIS final televised debate with Democratic challenger Walter Mondale, President Reagan made it clear that the United States totally supports Israel's invasion of southern Lebanon and considers the resistance activities of the Lebanese and Palestinian people against the invading forces as acts of terrorism which should be severely punished. In the light of the U.S.-Israeli collaboration and collusion in acts of aggression on the Arabs, we do not feel surprised at Reagan's statement. Such a huge Zionist task and a grave violation of U.N. principles and international laws could not have been planned and carried out without full U.S. guarantees and support and even protection from being condemned by the world.

Reagan considers the Zionist invasion of Lebanon as a legitimate action and a work of self-defence, and regards the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese people for liberation and freedom as a terrorist action. These ideas present another evidence that the U.S. gives priority to its interests over its principles and human values. It also abuses the very principles and laws in which the American nation has been believing, and refutes U.S. claims of its keenness on preserving the human rights of the free world and its drive to preserve world security, democracy and peace.

Al Dustour: PNC should convene

WE MUST again stress the need for convening the Palestine National Council (PNC) in a meeting that would look into and try to resolve outstanding issues plaguing the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and its various groups. The convening of the council will be an expression of the will of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories and also the desire of Arab masses in general. This is because they see in the PLO the representative of the Palestinian people and so the council, the Palestinian parliament, should be convened to discuss issues of concern to the Palestinians and the Palestine problem, which is on the minds of all Arab people all the time.

We are glad to see mediation efforts being made at present for the purpose of holding a council meeting as soon as possible because we believe that the council represents the firm national Palestinian forum where problems can be solved. The PLO has delayed for long the council meeting in the hope of gaining more time for persuading renegade groups to change their mind and attend. The last enlarged meeting in Tunis in which different Palestinian groups took part, was another sign of the PLO's good intention to hold the meeting and to find proper solutions for all problems causing dissension and divisions among the Palestinian people. Holding the council meeting is the only alternative for the various groups to end their differences once and for all.

Sawt Al Shaab: Meeting serves joint action

IT IS really surprising to see a lack of integration among Arab states in various economic and military fields at a time when the whole world witnesses a trend towards cooperation and coordination among neighbouring states for the benefit of their population. The meeting of Prince Hassan with Egyptian officials and specialists in agriculture, industry and trade in Cairo reflects the true dimension of cooperation that can take place between two neighbouring states and the benefits their people can reap as a result of this cooperation.

Perhaps the Cairo meetings could be described as the foundation stone in joint Arab action and a step towards building genuine Arab solidarity. Jordan represents the frontline state that is closest to the Palestine issue, and Egypt represents the greatest Arab state throughout history. For these two countries to come together and plan cooperation and joint projects is something which should serve as an example for other Arab states wishing to fulfill their aims in progress and prosperity.

Lebanon: A convexo—concave pattern

By Musa Keilani

IN FEBRUARY 1983, I was invited to a seminar on "The Middle East After Lebanon" organised by the School of Oriental and African Studies — London. Professor G. Vattikiotis predicted that the Lebanese political fallout will engulf the whole area including Jordan, Syria and the Gulf. The geopolitical instruments in the Lebanese society, coupled with the multi-credal, multi-lingual, multi-racial and multi-affiliative mosaics render Lebanon into a society with a convexo — concave pattern. A concave piece of glass will absorb sun rays and will condense the solar heat to burn whatever is under. This concave quality in Lebanese society will condense the global heat of super-power polarisation and incinerate the demographic mosaics there.

I remembered Professor Vattikiotis' prediction when I heard Israeli Premier Shimon

Peres' statement this week about a unilateral Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon with certain guarantees regarding the Army of South Lebanon (ASL).

The super-power rivalry in Lebanon has been miniaturised into super-faction rivalry, and into super-militia rivalry. All political orientations and affiliations are mirrored in a khaki-AK 47 militia.

But with president Hafez Al-Assad's visit to Moscow on Oct. 14th, 1984, it seems clear that that super-power rivalry will be sealed in Moscow's favour through the Syrian role as a Soviet ally and a regional super-power as Syrians aspire.

In retrospect, Syria has succeeded in moving forward on several fronts in Lebanon. First it induced the Gemayel government of Rashid Karami to abrogate the May 17th accord with Israel as a prerequisite for

extending the government's control beyond Beirut. Consequently, the Beirut Airport was reopened; Syria convinced all militiamen to pull back on both sides of the green line, and helped to reopen the five crossing points in Beirut with Lebanese Army troops manning the posts.

Syrian sources substantiate the reports coming from Lebanon which reveal the intense resistance to the Israeli occupation forces. There are daily bomb attacks against military patrols. On Oct. 13, 1984, a 30-minute battle near Sidon cost the Israelis nine casualties. This battle was fought, according to news reports, by a joint operation of the Lebanese Communist Party and PLO Fedayeen. The Lebanese Communist Party is partially leading the resistance in South Lebanon. It is the nucleus of the Democratic Front chaired by the Druze Leader W. Jun-

blatt. It is noteworthy that the Lebanese Druze were exceptionally targeted for heavy bombardment by all the protagonists in the tragic game of bloodshed. The "New Jersey" cannonballs hit Druze villages; earlier, Maronite Christians massacred 280 of them, Syrian artillery destroyed nine of their villages. PLO fighters had a two-month clash with them. Only last week Shi'ite militia managed to kill eight Druze in revenge. So it was a normal outcome to have hundreds of Druze militia sent to Eastern Europe for advanced training which was a result of Soviet Deputy Premier Valeriy Gerasimov's visit to the area, and his meeting with Druze leaders.

The dream of seeing a peaceful, united Lebanon ruled by one central legitimate government is becoming more elusive every day.

In the May Issue of "Commentary," Michael Leeden

regrets the U.S. loss of Lebanon to the Soviets. He is worried by the offer submitted by Moscow to train and arm the Lebanese Army, the return of hundreds of PLO fighters to their families in West Beirut refugee camps, the presence of 40,000 Syrian troops and almost total loss of U.S. influence.

Local warlords and religious sectarianism have contributed to the disintegration and polarisation in Lebanon. The Free Christian Movement was founded last February to achieve what the Falangists failed to do. The Lebanese Forces along with general Antoine Lahd's army of South Lebanon are preparing for a major event.

A potentially key factor is the PLO fighters who are allegedly back in Beirut in civilian dress or those fighting in the South near Sidon.

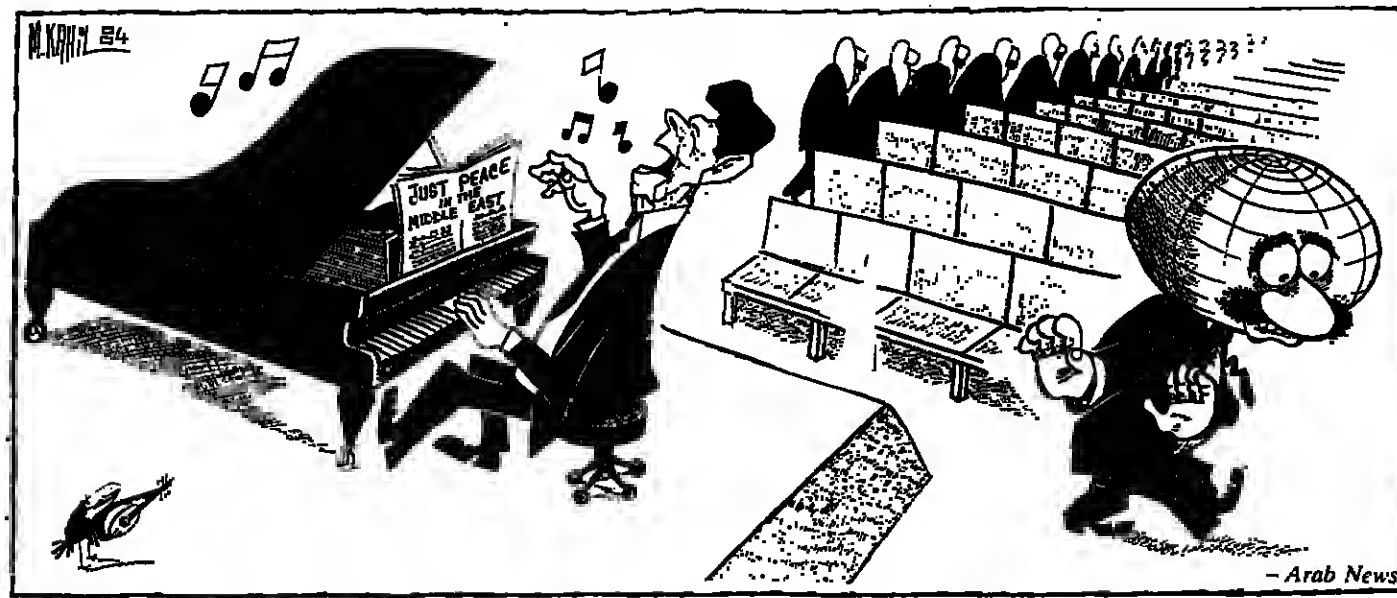
It is hoped that Israel will withdraw and give the guarantees whether verbal, written

or through an intermediary. No assumption can be made the "request" guarantees are any more difficult than the "Red Line" arrangement in June 1982.

It is hoped that South Lebanon will not be divided into three souths by the time Israeli forces evacuate it.

It is hoped that the political formula of Switzerland will not be applied to Lebanon; for the only beneficiaries of such a formula will be the warlords masquerading as ideological heroes and tribal sectarian chieftains.

A convexo pattern relays heat to other objects adjacent to it. The Arab World cannot tolerate the intense Lebanese fire. The Lebanese society, as Prof. Vattikiotis said, is a convexo-concave pattern which will burn itself as strongly as it will burn those around.



Morale is low at U.S. embassy in Beirut

By Tod Robberson
 Reuter

BEIRUT — Staff at the United States embassy in Beirut say morale is low and they are living in fear since a car-bomb attack last month killed nine colleagues.

American staff complain of feeling imprisoned by tight restrictions imposed on their movements since the Sept. 20 blast outside an embassy annex in east Beirut.

Lebanese employees say they feel increasingly vulnerable and that the embassy is not paying enough attention to their security. Embassy sources say the U.S. State Department has sent an American woman psychiatrist to help staff cope with personal problems since the bombing, which killed at least 12 people, including two U.S. officials and seven Lebanese employees.

It has also offered to reassign any Americans who no longer want to stay in Beirut.

Embassy officials declined to say how many staff had decided to leave or accept psychiatric help.

Most embassy business is now carried out at the residence of Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew at Yarz, outside Beirut.

Most of the 140 Lebanese employees are on indefinite leave. Some have been told they should not expect to resume work until mid-November, after the U.S.

presidential elections.

Earlier this month, 45 employees presented the embassy with a list of grievances and requests for better security and improved working conditions.

One complaint was that the embassy did not pay for the funerals of Lebanese employees killed in the suicide attack.

Lebanese employees also say some of them have to drive around Beirut unguarded and that the embassy provides only an unescorted bus to bring others who live in the Muslim controlled west part of the city to work in the east.

"We would never consider striking, but they know we're unhappy and they know they can't run the embassy without us," said a Lebanese staff member.

No employees or embassy officials who spoke to Reuters would allow their names to be used.

Embassy sources said Mr. Bartholomew recently invited staff to a "pep talk" and lunch at his residence and said he was seeking a 15 to 25 per cent pay rise for local staff. Employees say they believe the offer, which needs State Department approval, is an incentive for them not to leave.

Lebanese employees presented their demands to two staff members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who visited Beirut this month to report on the aftermath of the bombing, the sources said.

An embassy spokesman declined to comment on the committee's report and complaints by employees.

Employees said the list included allegations the embassy lacked concern about security for local staff and that their pay scale was too low considering the risks of working for what they say is a vulnerable institution.

Responsibility for last month's attack was claimed on behalf of the shadowy "Islamic Jihad" (holy war) group.

Some Lebanese employees injured in the blast said they had lived in fear since a Beirut newspaper printed a casualty list that included their names and occupations.

Employees also complained the embassy offered no long-term disability compensation for those maimed in the blast and in a bombing at the former embassy in west Beirut on April 18, 1983, which killed 63 people including about 30 Lebanese staff.

"Morale is at an all-time low. There is strong indignation and resentment among the staff," said a local employee injured in the annex blast.

"Keep in mind that most of the people killed in the explosion were Lebanese. The embassy didn't even pay for their funerals," he said.

An embassy source, who declined identification, said insurance coverage for local employees was

"based on locally accepted traditions... equal to plans offered by the Lebanese government and businesses surveyed by the embassy."

Lebanese staff were given full hospital coverage for their injuries and two were evacuated by Marine helicopter for treatment abroad. Funerals, however, were not covered, the source said.

American employees said they had welcomed the decision last summer to move them from west Beirut to east Beirut, where they had more freedom of movement and faced less risk of kidnapping or attack by anti-American groups.

But the annex bombing has brought tighter security, including a ban on travel to west Beirut and the airport, and travel restrictions in parts of east Beirut.

Because the bombing destroyed their offices, most American employees now work at home, which has increased their sense of isolation, staff members said.

"We just don't have anywhere to go. I've been carrying my office around in a briefcase these days," said a diplomat.

A Beirut-based business executive who deals daily with the embassy said virtually all his American contacts there had left since last month's bombing.

"They weren't just happy to be leaving," he said. "They were ecstatic."

Reagan seems to be on way to recovery

By Neil Lewis
 Reuter

KANSAS CITY Missouri — President Reagan and Walter Mondale Monday swung into a hectic run-up to the Nov. 6 election after a foreign policy debate which may ultimately prove a victory for Mr. Reagan.

Although last night's televised debate in Kansas City produced no clear winner, first impressions from pollsters and commentators were that Mr. Reagan had at least eased doubts raised by his weak showing in their first debate.

Democratic nominee Mr. Mon-

dale may not have scored the dramatic coup needed to overtake the president in the two weeks remaining, they said.

"The debate was a dead heat... Reagan didn't lose it, Mondale didn't win it," said political journalist and historian Theodore White, a chronicler of U.S. campaigns for decades.

A quick first-impression poll of 695 television viewers by ABC News showed that 48 per cent thought Mr. Reagan either won or did the better job while 43 per cent chose Mr. Mondale on the same basis.

According to the polls, Mr. Mondale trounced Mr. Reagan in an Oct. 7 debate on domestic issues and his strategists were hoping for another clear-cut victory in Kansas City to launch him on one of the most dramatic comebacks in U.S. political history.

Before Sunday night's 90-minute encounter, he had trimmed five or six points off Mr. Reagan's lead in most polls but still trailed by margins ranging from nine to 25 points.

Mr. Mondale strategists insisted his latest showing was strong enough to catapult him towards an upset. He accused Mr. Reagan of aggravating a dangerous nuclear arms race and said his Lebanon and Central American policies had humiliated America.

"I think he won because he was strong and effective throughout

and showed he'd make a strong, effective president," said Mr. Mondale campaign chairman James Johnson.

Mr. Reagan aides seemed genuinely relieved that he made a strong showing with no major blunders, calling Mondale weak on defence and tainted by association with ex-president Jimmy Carter's record on the Iran hostage crisis and other issues.

"He was more than a match for Mondale," said Mr. Reagan campaign manager Edward Rollins. "He was on the offensive again and we feel very good about it."

Standing a few feet apart behind lecterns on a theatre stage, the two answered questions from a panel of journalists but often turned to aim barbs straight at each other.

A main Reagan theme was to counter impressions that he is too belligerent in world affairs and to stress his devotion to peace and an end to the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms race.

Insisting that his controversial "Star Wars" programme of anti-missile defence might help persuade the Russians to talk peace, he said, "My ultimate goal, my ultimate dream, is the elimination of nuclear weapons in the world."

Mr. Mondale in turn focused on rebutting views that he might be too soft to deal with Moscow. He called the Star Wars plan "madness" but added: "They (the Russians) are a tough and ruthless

adversary and we must be prepared to meet that challenge and I would."

The two candidates summarised the attack themes they had been hitting all night in the last direct pre-election pitch either would have to take a vast audience.

Mr. Mondale went right to the twin issues of nuclear war and presidential competence, saying people must be sure that their leader will be fully in command if an attack ever comes.

"Pick a president that you know will know — if that tragic moment ever comes — what he must know," he said.

"... But above all pick a president who will fight to see that that god-awful moment never comes."

Mr. Reagan contrasted the alleged failures of the Carter-Mondale administration with his own leadership image.

He had earlier drawn laughter, by saying he would not make age an issue in the campaign. Questions had been raised in the previous debate whether Mr. Reagan, at 73 the oldest president in U.S. history, was not too old to serve another four-year term.

"I will not exploit for political purposes my opponent's youth and inexperience," he said.

Pollsters say it generally takes 72 hours for the American public to determine the winner of a pre-election debate.

More myth, less stuff in Israel's anti-war movement

By Israel Shahak

FOR TWO years, a myth has been propagated about the supposedly enormous Israeli opposition to the mass murders at Sabra and Shatila. The number of demonstrators was greatly inflated and absurd comparisons were made with other countries in speeches and allegedly serious, analytical articles about Israeli society. Yet now we have an Israeli government in which Ariel Sharon is the minister of industry and trade under Shimon Peres, who spoke out against him so strongly after Sabra and Shatila. Another anti-Sharon politician of those days, Amnon Rubenstein, sits together with him in the government as the minister of communications. The report of the Kahan Commission, which recommended that Sharon should not be allowed to hold a senior position in the Israeli government, has been totally disregarded.

What has happened? Really nothing has happened, except that a myth, created and cultivated for about two years, was discarded when it was no longer needed. However, in order to understand Israeli society and also the probable course of the present government, it would be as well to recapitulate the reality of the Israeli opposition both to the invasion of Lebanon and to the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

I will begin at the end. The news of the massacres genuinely shocked a section of the Jewish Israeli public, because it was the first time that the horrors of Lebanon had been seen on television. The extent of Israeli censorship and self-censorship in time of war is simply incredible; it applies even to pictures or descriptions of Israeli soldiers. Not one photo of an Israeli soldier in an unpleasant situation was published or shown on TV in Israel during that awful summer, and the only wounded soldiers whom the Israeli public saw were shown smiling in their hospital beds, surrounded by pretty girls. The barrowing descriptions published outside Israel never got to those who made the effort to obtain them. The Hebrew press itself published almost nothing about the horrors of war, and the little that did appear, mostly in papers with limited circulations, got smothered by the flood of stories about Israeli soldiers eating cherries and having scented rice thrown at them by the local Lebanese population. The Labour party and its allies made absolutely no effort to break the silence about what was really happening in Lebanon, and in fact many of its leaders were in close alliance with Sharon at that time.

Mr. Rabin, now the minister of defence, was the guest of Sharon, then minister of defence, during the siege of west Beirut, and advised him how to tighten the blockade of the city. The 10-15 per cent of Israeli Jews who opposed the war could not sway wider circles precisely because the Israeli Labour party and its allies supported the war.

In those circumstances, the shock of the pictures and newspaper reports of the atrocities at Sabra and Shatila was immense among those Israeli Jews who can be affected by the suffering of non-Jews. Spontaneous demonstrations, very courageously carried out in the face of considerable police brutality, were held immediately and continued for several days. But, as a participant and an eye-witness of those events, I can testify to the evident polarisation of opinion about the mass murders at Sabra and Shatila. A considerable number of people approved of them and even appeared to get pleasure from them. There were many

counter-demonstrations, where hate was expressed against the demonstrators. In fact, Jewish Israeli society was as polarised about Sabra and Shatila as it was — and is — about everything else, and further political developments in Israel, including the recent elections, confirm this basic fact. Mr. Begin did not lose any support after Sabra and Shatila; opposition to him only became more intense and more vocal.

It was then that the Labour Party decided to use the demonstrators for its own political ends, and it was then, too, that the biggest protest group, Peace Now, committed what I believe was an act of betrayal: it allowed the great demonstration held in the Kings of Israel Square in Tel Aviv to become an act of hypocrisy instead of an act of protest. All the main speakers in that demonstration, such as Mr. Peres and Mr. Rubenstein, approved, at least in principle, the invasion of Lebanon and had been silent about its horrors until some of them were shown on TV. Any one, even Labour Party members, who had opposed the invasion, however mildly, were excluded.

The best example is Yossi Sarid, the only Labour Knesset member who did not vote in favour of Begin's government at the beginning of the invasion, and incidentally the only one who left the Labour Party when it entered into a coalition with the Likud. Although he was vocal in his opposition to the invasion during that summer of 1982 and had to suffer vicious personal attacks as a consequence, he was not allowed to speak. This was because the real purpose of the demonstration was not to protest against mass murder but to prepare the ground for an Israeli government in which the Labour Party bosses could participate, as indeed has now happened.

The real moral responsibility rests, in my opinion, not on the deceivers but on those who allowed themselves to be deceived. The whole Zionist left, with its wide international connections, immediately built up a myth about that demonstration. It was claimed that 400,000 persons participated, although the place can hold no more than 150,000 under the most crowded conditions — impossible in the hot weather of that time — and the real number could not have been much more than 120,000. Yet the number of 400,000 became a sacred number to be invoked on every occasion. Since this represents about 10 per cent of the Israeli population, absurd comparisons were made, such as: "Imagine 25 million Americans protesting in one spot against the Vietnam war", while in truth the protests and demonstrations in the U.S. against that war were much greater, proportionally, than the protests in Israel against the invasion of Lebanon.

Many of those who participated in this myth-making did so with intentions which can be described as "good". They wanted, by showing Jewish Israeli society to be much better than it really is, to prepare the way for peace with the Palestinians. But as the proverb says, the road to hell is paved with good intentions. What they really did was to pave the way for the present "two-headed monster", the national unity government, which was actually founded at the demonstration called to protest against the massacres of Sabra and Shatila.

Professor Shahak is professor of organic chemistry at the Hebrew University and chairman of the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights. He contributed this article to the Middle East International, London.



'State torture was systematically practised in the 1980s'

Every word was once a poem:
Each began as a picture.

CROUCH: hook-shape

When a wrestler crouches, he is illustrating the earlier sense of the word, which first meant to "make like a book." And when a woman crouches she is illustrating the French form of the same word for she is "making like a little hook." And when a chap is crotchety, he is just full of crotchets, or "little books."

INCUBUS: once an obscure spirit

This word and its sister succubus have morbid and obscene origins. Incubus is from the Latin *incubo*, "lie upon," and in the beginning referred to an evil spirit who would lie with the ladies when they were asleep and for no good purpose. A succubus, *Latin succumbere*, "lie beneath," was a female demon who, in turn, was reputed to have sexual connection with men in their sleep. Both sexes, apparently, were well taken care of. In its later history the word incubus has come to mean a hand-dropping burden of some sort, "his career was held back by the incubus of poverty." A succubus, however, never changed and is still a strumpet.

FRET: eat up

When you fret you are eaten up with worry. The Bible speaks of a moth "fretting a garment," and this is the true meaning of the word. The earliest representation we have is the Old English word *fretan*, which is closely related to the Gothic *fra-tan*, "eat," and *Fra-*, a term of emphasis. Middle English developed *fretan*, whence the current *fret*.

PUNY: born later

The word puny has meant many things down through the years, as "inferior in rank," a puny officer; "more recent to time," a puny date; "a junior," he left his money to the older children, one to the puniest; "a coveit of tyro," "I see you are but a puny to your studies. And now puny just means small and feeble. The word is directly from the 12th Century French *puisse*, from *puis*, "later," and *oe*, "born," and its meaning "of small growth," or "weak" simply refers to the fact that babies and younger children "born later" have less strength than the older ones. If you give the French pronunciation to *puisse* the sound is almost identical with puny.

VIRILITY: for men only

All of the words deriving from the Latin word *vir*, "man" are flattering. *Vir*, in Latin meant strength, courage, excellence, all of which describe the word virility. And to be virtuous, of course, is to have the traits of a man. And should you be able to apply these many qualities and skills to the fine arts, you would be a virtuoso. If you are a woman, you are, in Old English merely a *wifemann*, a wife or woman plus that hero, a man, and this, apparently gives you the right to be called a human being.

— Ahmad Jaber

THE AMNESTY International Report 1984 presents documented facts on political imprisonment, torture and executions around the world.

The new edition of the annual worldwide report reflects the growth of the human rights movement and the increased exposure of such abuses, despite efforts by many governments to suppress the facts. These efforts range from the imprisonment or killing of those who expose abuses to propaganda cover-ups.

The 382-page report has entries on 117 countries. It shows that human rights abuses — and the struggle against them — are not limited to any particular ideological or political system. The report covers the calendar year 1983.

It also reflects the growth of Amnesty International, a voluntary movement with over 500,000 members and subscribers in more than 150 countries. Its members press for the release of prisoners punished only for their beliefs or origins — working in 1983 on behalf of more than 5,000 individuals who were either known or possible prisoners of conscience. The movement also mounts urgent appeals to protect other prisoners under threat and campaigns for national and international safeguards.

The report emphasises that Amnesty International does not compare the human rights records of different governments. The differing amounts of information available and types of abuse make this impossible, and such comparisons are open to political misuse, it notes.

Releasing the report, Amnesty International said there were no grounds for speculation on whether the number of abuses was rising or falling on a world scale.

"Because of the differences in the flow of information," it said, "comparisons with earlier years would be unreliable. At the same time, governments still sometimes succeed, at least temporarily, in covering up the extent to which they violate the rights of their people; this makes any attempt to discern a trend still less realistic."

The entries in the report are grouped by region.

Africa

Imprisonment without trial was widespread in Africa, occurring in most of the countries covered to the report. Torture or other ill-treatment and harsh prison conditions were reported from many countries.

Unlawful killings by government forces took a heavy toll. Countries from which reports of such killings came included Chad, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

In Chad, Uganda and Zimbabwe, large numbers of non-combatant civilians were killed by troops officially engaged in counter-insurgency operations.

Prisoners were reported to have died in custody in Mali, Niger, Lesotho, South Africa, Zaire and Zambia, among other countries. In all these countries, there were reports that torture or other ill-treatment might have been the cause. In Namibia, courts decided that the deaths of two political detainees in 1982 and the "disappearance" of another in 1980 were the result of unlawful acts by South African security forces.

Prisoners of conscience — people held only for their beliefs or origins — were believed to be imprisoned in at least 20 countries,

often without trial or after trials that failed to meet international standards of fairness.

In Ethiopia, where arrests were made without any legal formalities and fear made reliable information scarce, there were believed to be several thousand political prisoners, including people rounded up on suspicion of belonging to opposition groups, clergy of churches suspected of opposition sympathies, and members of the late emperor's family imprisoned after the 1974 revolution. Torture was reported to be used routinely during the interrogation of prisoners.

Other countries in which torture was reported included Angola, Djibouti, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

In addition to imprisonment without trial, Amnesty International was concerned about cases in which trials of political prisoners fell short of recognised international standards of fairness. Such trials resulted in death sentences in Malawi and prison terms in Mauritania.

In South Africa, the catalogue of human rights abuses included reports of beatings and other torture of prisoners as well as imprisonment of large numbers of people under "pass laws" which infringe fundamental rights on the basis of racial discrimination. The death penalty was again heavily used; official figures were not available but the toll was believed to be comparable to the 101 reported the previous year. Most of those executed were black people convicted of non-political offences, but three black men were put to death after being convicted of treason.

The death penalty continued to be used in other African countries, including Mozambique and Swaziland.

New Sudanese laws introduced the cruel punishment of amputation, a hand for convictions of theft, with the first amputations inflicted at the end of the year.

Floggings were also imposed in Sudan as well as Mozambique.

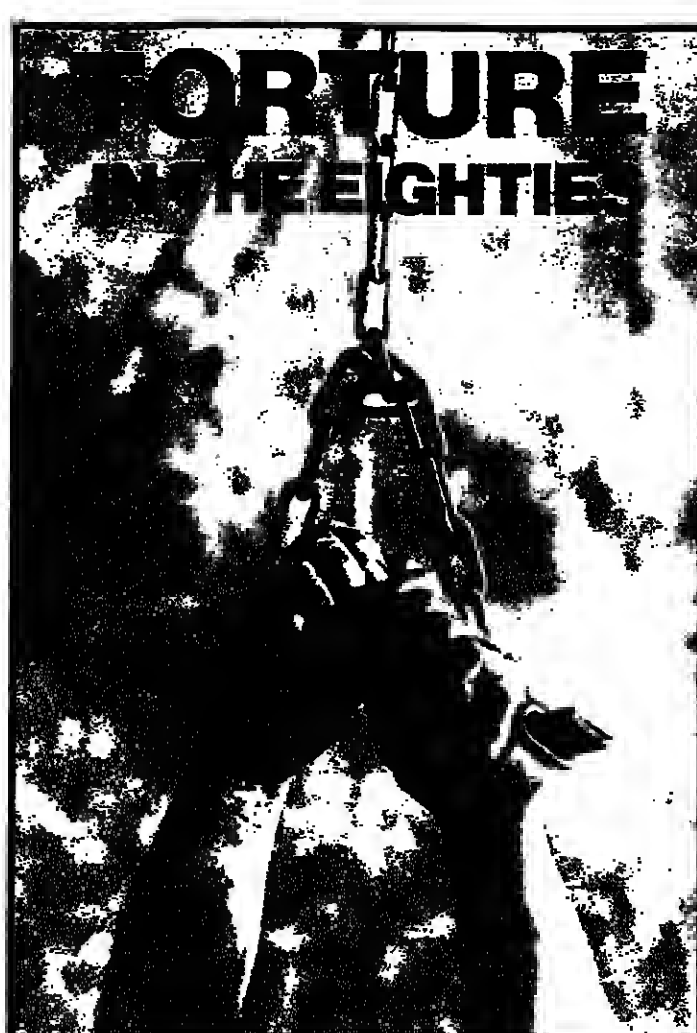
Reports of severe prison conditions were received from a number of countries, including Guinea, Mali, Rwanda and Sierra Leone.

The Americas

Political killings by governments or the "disappearance" of people abducted by government forces were reported from more than half the 22 American countries covered to the Amnesty International Report 1984. Reports of torture came from more than a dozen countries in the region.

In El Salvador, all branches of the military and security forces were involved in a systematic and widespread programme of killings, torture, mutilation, and "disappearance" of men, women and children, sometimes in mass. A mission sent by the organisation in 1983 concluded that most such reported abuses were inflicted on non-combatant civilians by forces under the authorities' control, but there were also individual execution-style killings by opposition forces.

Guatemalan troops and police units too were responsible for large-scale torture, "disappearance" and unlawful killing. Many killings took place in the countryside. After General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores took power in a military coup, there



Amnesty International poster

was a resurgence of killings and abductions in the cities.

In Peru, for the first time, a pattern of widespread extrajudicial executions and "disappearances" appeared in 1983 within a mountainous province emergency zone placed under army administration to combat guerrillas. Amnesty International received information on hundreds of apparent extrajudicial executions by police and military forces, and compiled dossiers on 350 "disappeared" prisoners. The organisation was concerned that the total of "disappeared" was far higher. Amnesty International also made clear that it condemned the killing of prisoners by the opposition force, Sendero Luminoso.

Amnesty International also investigated reports of killings or "disappearances" in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, and Paraguay. Peasants and other rural people, including members of indigenous ethnic groups, comprised many of the victims of political killings, "disappearance," or political imprisonment reported in the context of land disputes or government counter-insurgency campaigns in Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Peru.

Many reports of torture came from Chile, where public protests against the government brought thousands of arrests. Most of those arrested were later released. A number of people were shot dead by security forces in circumstances which suggested a policy decision to kill them.

After a civilian government took office in Argentina in December 1983, official efforts got underway to trace the fate of thousands who had "disappeared" in earlier years. By the end of 1983 more than 200 prisoners of conscience, some of whom had been detained without trial for seven years, had been released following the lifting of the state of siege. Increased use of the death pen-

alty in the United States (five executions in 1983) and Jamaica (eight hangings) was a source of concern to human rights advocates. In the U.S., nearly 1,300 prisoners were under sentence of death at year-end, the highest number ever recorded in the country.

Amnesty International was concerned about the detention of prisoners of conscience in Chile, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. Long-term detention without charge or trial was a concern in El Salvador and Haiti. In Grenada, detention without charge was an Amnesty International concern both before and after the U.S. invasion in October. Detention of political prisoners after their sentences expired was reported from a number of countries, including Cuba, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Asia

Thousands of lives were taken in the region in 1983, through unlawful killings in Indonesia and other countries, and after swift trials in China. Detention without trial was reported from a large majority of countries, and trials that failed to meet international standards of fairness from many.

Torture was a recurring problem in a number of countries. Draconian "anti-crime" campaigns were imposed in Indonesia and China. In Indonesia, there was strong evidence that about 4,000 people suspected of crimes were killed without any judicial process. The killing was reported to have been done by army paratroop squads.

Unlawful killings, "disappearances" and torture were also reported to have been carried out by Indonesian forces in East Timor. Killings by troops or police were reported from the Philippines, and on varying scales in other countries.

Amnesty International did not have overall figures for the num-

ber of people executed in China, but the government publicised executions widely and foreign correspondents in Peking estimated the total at more than 5,000. The death penalty was applied to a wide range of offences, including theft and gang fighting. New procedures failed to allow for the safeguards needed to ensure fair trial.

In Pakistan, some prisoners were executed after trials before military courts from which there is no right of judicial appeal. The total number of executions was not known, but it was reported in March 1983 that 1,350 prisoners were under sentence of death in Punjab province alone.

Pakistan also saw widespread political arrests, often for non-violent expression, floggings, mainly for criminal convictions, and continued reports of torture.

Torture was reported from Afghanistan, where large numbers of political prisoners were held. The civil war made it difficult to verify allegations of human rights violations by both sides or the extent of political detention, but available evidence indicated that the government held several thousand political prisoners in the Kabul area alone. Both government and insurgent forces were responsible for executions of prisoners.

In Sri Lanka, members of the Tamil minority and of opposition parties were held without trial, sometimes incommunicado, under emergency regulations. There were continuing allegations of torture of people held under these regulations. The deliberate killing of unarmed Tamil civilians by the armed forces and the killing in prison of more than 50 Tamil detainees were major concerns of Amnesty International.

Several thousand people were still held without trial in re-education camps in Vietnam, most detained since the fall of the former government of South Vietnam in 1975. Others, mainly intellectuals and members of religious groups, were arrested in the late 1970s. Held without charge or trial, many have been adopted by Amnesty International as prisoners of conscience.

Other countries where prisoners were held without trial or after trials that failed to meet international standards of fairness included Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei, Burma, China, India, Indonesia, Kampuchea, the Republic of (South) Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore and Thailand.

In addition to Indonesia and Afghanistan, countries to which there were allegations or evidence of torture included India, the Republic of South Korea, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Pakistan and Kampuchea.

Among Amnesty International's initiatives in 1983 was a mission to Japan which gathered information on the use of the death penalty and urged its abolition.

Europe

Amnesty International had a broad spectrum of concerns in Europe — including systematic torture of political prisoners in Turkey, imprisonment of people for exercising basic human rights in Poland and the Soviet Union, prolonged pre-trial detention in Italy, and many others.

The death penalty remained unused in Western Europe except in Turkey. Executions were also reported in Albania, Bulgaria,

Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the USSR.

Martial law courts imprisoned many people in Turkey, some for non-violent political activities. Torture was widespread and systematic: some prisoners were reported to have died as a result. On June 30, 1983, there were officially said to be over 21,000 political prisoners in Turkish military prisons; there were no figures for others transferred to civil prisons after confirmation of their sentences.

Many prisoners of conscience were held in the Soviet Union, sometimes confined to psychiatric hospitals. Amnesty International had information on 400 prisoners whom it knew or believed to be held only for non-violent exercise of human rights, many of them for the practice of their religion, but it believed the total was much higher. A new law put such prisoners at increased risk of being sentenced to new terms for alleged disobedience while serving their original terms.

Large numbers of people were in prison in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) for seeking to leave the country. Others were imprisoned for expressing views officially judged "hostile" to the state.

In Yugoslavia, many people were imprisoned for peaceful political expression. More than 70 political trials were reported in 1983, involving over 230 people, most of them ethnic Albanians from Kosovo Province, where there has been agitation for more autonomy within the Yugoslav federal system.

Prisoners were held in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR for trying to exercise freedom of expression or movement.

In Spain there were repeated reports of police torturing people held under anti-terrorist laws. In Greece, torture of criminal suspects was reported.

In Northern Ireland, special trial procedures for alleged terrorists raised questions of fairness, particularly on the use of confessions obtained under pressure and of the testimony of alleged accomplices said to have made deals with the prosecution. After security forces shot dead several people — seven of them unarmed — in the last few months of 1982, Amnesty International investigated allegations that suspected members of paramilitary groups had been killed intentionally as a matter of policy.

In Italy, some defendants in politically related cases had spent nearly four years in custody awaiting trial hearings, and the law allowed them to be held even longer without being convicted of any offence.

Conscientious objectors to military service were imprisoned in France, the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), GDR, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland and the USSR without being allowed the option of comparable alternative service.

The Middle East

Detention without trial and the imprisonment or executions of people for their beliefs or origins were widespread. Allegations of torture or ill-treatment of prisoners came from most countries in the region.

In Iran and Iraq, the death penalty was heavily used, often after summary trial. Amnesty International mem-

bers worked on behalf of more than 950 known or possible prisoners of conscience throughout the region in 1983.

Prisoners were held in incommunicado detention without trial for months or years in Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel and the occupied Arab territories, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia.

When political prisoners were brought to trial, the proceedings often fell short of internationally recognised standards of fairness.

In Iran, where thousands of political prisoners were held, the report says, "arrest, detention and legal procedures all appeared to be arbitrary." Amnesty International recorded 399 known executions in Iran in 1983, but regarded this as a minimum figure. Some people were reported to have been executed without trial or after being sentenced to less severe punishments.

The organisation knew of more than 300 executions in Iraq, but believed the total to be much higher. Most of the recorded executions were for political offences. Detention without trial often followed arbitrary arrest. There were believed to be at least several hundred political prisoners in Iraq in 1983.

In Lebanon, violations of basic human rights were reported from areas controlled by the government as well as those under control of Israel, Syria, and the various rival militias. Thousands of people were detained, often without charge, trial or legal proceedings.

In Syria, where Amnesty International sought the release of more than 250 known prisoners of conscience, thousands of political prisoners were held, often without trial or after summary procedures. Many were tortured. These concerns were published in November 1983 in "Report from Amnesty International to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic."

In Israel and the occupied Arab territories, at least 76 people, including teachers, students, journalists, lawyers and trade unionists, were confined by administrative order to their towns or villages by day and their homes by night, obliged to report regularly to the police, without any form of court proceedings.

Libyans living abroad appeared to be under threat again after the General People's Congress decided that all Libyans considered hostile to the revolution should be hounded down and liquidated. At least 14 people were killed or wounded after a similar call in 1980.

After Amnesty International published the report, "Egypt: Violations of Human Rights" in February 1983, it sent a mission to the government's invitation to discuss legal issues. The talks dealt with the holding of prisoners of conscience, political prisoners and their right to fair trial, allegations of torture and ill-treatment, and the death penalty.

In a number of countries, Amnesty International sought information on prisoners reported to have "disappeared" while in custody, sometimes years earlier. Among these countries were Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. There was no word on the fate of more than 80 Saharans taken into custody by Moroccan security forces as long ago as 1976.

— Amnesty International report.

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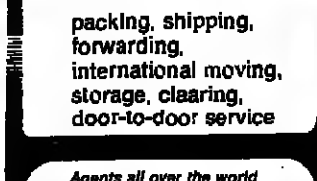
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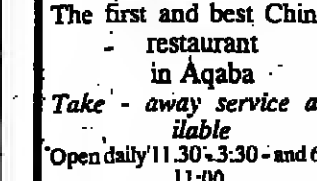
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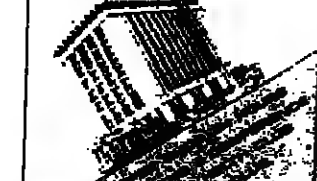
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Everyone catered for at Mexico finals

ZURICH (R) — The facilities for the 1986 World Cup finals in Mexico will meet everyone's expectations, the International Football Federation (FIFA) said Tuesday.

In a news release issued after a joint meeting of the Mexican Organising Committee and FIFA representatives, chaired by Brazilian President Joao Havelange, the governing body of world soccer said tickets would range in price from three to 50 dollars.

The 24 finalists will be in six groups with each group allotted two of the twelve stadiums.

Italy and Mexico, automatic qualifiers as World Cup holders and host country, will be in Groups One and two respectively. The opening match will take place on May 31, 1986, in Mexico city's famous Aztec stadium.

The groups, with respective stadiums, were fixed as follows: Group One — Cuauhtemoc Puebla, Ciudad Universitario, in Mex-

ico City.
Group Two — Aztec, Mexico City, and Toluca.
Group Three — Leon, Irapuato.

Group Four — Jalisco and 3 de Marzo in Guadalajara.

Group Five — Queretaro and Neza in Nezahualcoyotl.

Group Six — Universitario de Nueva Leon and Tecnologico, in Monterrey.

The World Cup Organising Committee due to meet here on Nov. 28 will decide the starting times of the matches.

The choice is between 1100 or noon for the first match, and 1500 or 1600 for the second match — bearing in mind the television transmissions to Europe and a time difference of eight hours.

Mexico's Guillermo Canedo, FIFA vice-president and Chairman of the Mexican Organising Committee, said a limit of 5,000 media representatives had been

set. He added the planned services for working conditions would meet the media's wishes.

Press officer Guido Tognoli told Reuters: "Of the media allocation, 2,300 will be reserved for the writing press. The main press centre will be in Mexico City, with satellite centres in each stadium. Hotel prices will be frozen by the authorities from December 31, 1985, and anyone waiting to stay for only one night should be able to do so."

The television contract is with an international consortium excluding the U.S. and Canada, who have a separate agreement with a marketing agency, and receipts will amount to about \$50 million, he said.

Hagler sues to regain title

NEW YORK (R) — Marvelous Marvin Hagler has filed a federal suit to try and regain the World Boxing Council middleweight title stripped from him by the WBC following his knockout victory over Mustafa Hamsho last Friday.

Morris Goodings, Hagler's attorney, told Reuters Tuesday that a hearing on the suit will be held on Thursday at 4 p.m. EDT (2000 GMT), one day later than originally scheduled.

A decision on the suit is not expected at the hearing.

The WBC, at its annual convention in Montreal last Saturday, voted unanimously to strip Hagler of its WBC for flouting its rule limiting championship fights to 12 rounds.

WBC President Jose Sulaiman said Hagler, who had held the und-

isputed title, had been asked to conform to the WBC rule but had failed to respond to its request.

In his suit, Hagler, who is still the World Boxing Association champion, contends the bout should have been sanctioned by the WBC since New York State Athletic Commission rules and those of the WBA call for title fights of 15 rounds.

Hagler is also recognised as champion by the International Boxing Federation.

Platini, Rush receive awards

PARIS (R) — Michel Platini and Ian Rush will receive 'Golden Boot' awards for their goalscoring feats here next Tuesday, the organisers said Tuesday.

Platini, European Footballer of the Year, has won two trophies for leading France to their European Championship triumph last June — the "Golden Boot" for his nine goals and the "Golden Ball" as outstanding player of the tournament.

Welsh international striker Rush won the European "Golden Boot" award for his 32 league goals for English Champions Liverpool last season.

Marathon record breaker says he can run faster

LONDON (R) — Steve Jones, who ran the fastest marathon of all time in Chicago on Sunday, flew home Tuesday and said he thought he could go still faster.

Jones, 29, a corporal with the British Royal Air Force, clocked two hours eight minutes five seconds in only his second marathon and beat the previous record by eight seconds.

He said: "I'm sure I could go faster. I didn't feel particularly tired at the end so I think I could set a better time if I had someone to run with for the first 20 miles and then go."

But Jones has no plans to concentrate on marathons in the future.

He said: "I intend to run only one marathon next year in Chicago again at the end of the track season. I still look upon myself as a track runner and really want to concentrate on that aspect of my athletics."

He said he would like to try to win the Commonwealth Games marathon in 1986 for Wales and hoped to compete in the 1988 Olympics in the 10,000 metres.

Jones, who won nearly \$36,000 in Chicago, will be back at work on Thursday and has no intention of quitting his job. He said: "I'm a career man and I'm signed on for another 11 years."

Sports federations want say on designation of Olympic venues

ROME (AP) — The international sports federations taking part in the summer Olympics are demanding a say in the designation of the cities hosting the games, a communique issued here disclosed.

It would be a major change in the scheduling of the games, as the designation is presently reserved to the members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

The request emerged from a meeting of the 22 sports federations in Monte Carlo on Wednesday.

The meeting was chaired by Primo Nebiolo, president of the recently formed Association of Summer Olympics International Federations (ASOIF). In the presence of Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president.

There has been growing unrest among the federations over the Olympic designations following the boycotts that have crippled the games in Montreal, Moscow and Los Angeles.

The ASOIF delegates, however, expressed their full support for Seoul, designated to organise the 1988 games.

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"Arabic Film" (Colour)
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UNESCO board approves zero budget real growth

PARIS (R) — The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) has for the first time approved a budget plan based on zero real growth, a decision which could affect the United States' decision to withdraw from the U.N. agency at the end of this year.

In a vote Monday night the UNESCO executive board approved a resolution calling for the draft budget for 1986-87 to be pegged at the 1984-85 level of \$391 million, plus inflation.

The detailed budget will not be approved until the next UNESCO general conference in a year's time.

UNESCO's failure to accept zero real growth in its current budget was one of the reasons the Reagan administration cited for its decision to withdraw from the organisation.

Third World countries originally wanted UNESCO to plan for two per cent annual growth in 1986-87, but instead accepted a face-saving compromise text which left open the possibility of additional spending.

The final resolution called on UNESCO's secretariat to submit separately a list of additional proposals amounting to up to two per cent of the budget to aid developing countries.

The board session, which ended Monday, approved some internal reform moves but other Western demands for change were blocked or postponed.

British delegate Mr. John Gordon urged the board to opt for zero growth, saying its choice would be politically important for London's decision whether to remain in UNESCO.

He said Britain felt "an overall sense of disappointment" with the text of a compromise draft resolution on the 1986-87 programme.

Swissair inaugurates new offices

AMMAN (J.T.) — Swissair held a reception Tuesday evening to inaugurate their new offices in Amman. Swissair's general manager for the Near and Middle East Mr. Fred Notter arrived in Amman specifically for the occasion.

The reception was attended by government officials, Mr. Mahmoud Balqas the director of Alia the Royal Jordanian Airlines, Civil Aviation Authority officials and representatives of the local press.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed higher on hopes talks held Tuesday between the U.K. Coal Board and the pit foremen will succeed in averting Thursday's strike action, dealers said. At 1:43 PM the FTSE 100 index rose nine points to 1,124.4.

Sentiment was boosted by steady sterling and oil prices in particular were lifted by the fading prospect of an oil price war after Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani said his country will cut its oil production as part of a general OPEC cutback to maintain current prices.

Government bonds were up 7/16 point, having shown 1/2 point gains. North American and gold were quietly mixed. Government bond dealers said conventional issues were underpinned by easing U.K. money market rates and a strong opening in U.S. credit markets. Index linked issues were up as much as 3/4 point in moderate trading.

Among oils B.P. ended 10p higher at 47.5, Tricentrol rose 8p to 21.6 while Lasso was up 17p at 32.3. Premier Consolidated firmed 4p to 66p on market rumours an unnamed investment house is to counter Carless Capel's existing bid. Carless closed 12p higher at 183.

Glaxo rose 22p to 985 on rumours it will obtain approval to sell its "Zantac" drug in Japan, dealers said. Other leaders were firm although ICI fell 2p to 672.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.2040/50	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3175/78	Canadian dollars
	3.0615/25	West German marks
	3.4535/50	Dutch guilders
	2.5210/20	Swiss francs
	61.93/96	Belgian francs
	9.3900/50	French francs
	1898.75/1900.75	Italian lire
	245.65/80	Japanese yen
	8.6900/7000	Swedish crowns
	8.8825/925	Norwegian crowns
	11.0700/800	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	339.40/339.90	U.S. dollars

OPEC ministers opt to cut oil production

GENEVA (R) — Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani said Tuesday his country would cut its oil production substantially as part of an overall OPEC output reduction to defend the current oil price.

"Just enough," he replied to reporters asking how much Saudi Arabia would cut its present output of 4.5 million barrels per day (b/d).

But Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto said earlier Tuesday in Jakarta: "Saudi Arabia has already said it is prepared to drop its production by 1.5 million b/d."

Sheikh Yamani was speaking at the end of two days of consultations here between six senior ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

They decided on production cuts, which conference sources said might reach 20 per cent of OPEC's current ceiling of 17.5 million b/d, to try to prevent a collapse of world oil prices following reductions by Norway, Britain and OPEC member Nigeria.

suming countries. Sheikh Yamani is to visit Lagos this week to press the Nigerian government to rescind the cut in its oil price below OPEC agreed levels, a measure which led to speculation of an OPEC price war.

The Saudi minister said the Nigerians will eventually have to step back into line with OPEC policy.

He will be accompanied by Mexican Oil Minister Francisco Ochoa and Egyptian Oil Minister Abdul Hadi Kandeel, who were present at the talks here although neither of their countries is an OPEC member.

Mr. Ochoa told Reuters they were due to travel to Lagos Wednesday "to discuss with the Nigerian authorities the best strategy to defend the oil market."

Asked whether Mexico would be willing to cut its 2.7 million b/d production to support OPEC price strategy, Mr. Ochoa said such decisions are taken by the Mexican president.

"I will discuss clearance from

him for controlling our production... if OPEC countries approve the strategy, then we have to do our job," he added.

OPEC sources said the joint mission by Sheikh Yamani with two non-OPEC ministers was meant to underline the solidarity of Third World oil producers against pressures for price cuts which could drastically affect their precious oil revenues.

Mr. Ochoa said after the unprecedented participation of Mexico and Egypt in the two days of OPEC talks here that there was "unanimity to defend the price by cutting production for as long as necessary and in the volumes as is necessary."

There was no confirmation of reports from Oslo that Sheikh Yamani would also visit Norway before next week's conference.

A Norwegian foreign ministry official told Reuters the Saudi oil minister had said he wanted to make the trip but that details had yet to be finalised.

"We don't know for certain that

he will come but it's a short trip from Geneva to Oslo and we know he wants to come, but we are waiting to hear from him," he added.

On the other hand U.S. Energy Secretary Donald Hodel told Reuters in an interview Monday that OPEC runs the risk of forever losing some of its share of the world oil market if it follows the strategy of its six leading members in Geneva.

OPEC's share of world production has already fallen in recent years. It accounted for only 31 per cent of total output last year compared with 47 per cent in 1979, according to trade figures.

Mr. Hodel said consuming nations would buy as much oil as possible from non-OPEC producers offering lower prices and would continue to cut demand for oil by permanently shifting to less expensive energy forms, such as coal or natural gas.

"You may be squeezing the world market so much that it may not come back," he said. "The world may learn to live with less oil."

OPEC's official price is currently about \$2 higher than spot market prices for Arab light crude oil, which are hovering near \$27 a barrel.

Lagos has not rescinded price cuts

Meanwhile, Nigeria has not rescinded the oil price cuts it announced last week, authoritative oil sources in Lagos said Tuesday.

Oil traders had speculated that Nigeria might cancel the cuts of up to \$2 a barrel in its oil prices announced last Thursday.

But a spokesman for Oil Minister Tam David-West, commenting on requests from other OPEC members for Nigeria to review the cuts, said Monday night the government was not going to make a statement one day and change it a few days later.

The spokesman said Mr. David-West, who will leave for

Northern Telecom comes to Amman

By P. V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Northern Telecom, one of the biggest telecommunications firms in the world, has finalised plans to base its Middle East operations in Jordan and is expected to launch its operations from its new offices in Amman next month.

"Our presence is the manifestation of Northern Telecom's commitment to the Middle East and the full technology that we have developed over the years will be at hand in the region," said Roger Archer, director of Near and Middle East operations of the Canadian-based firm, who has been in Amman for the past three months supervising the preparations to open the regional office.

"There are several factors behind our decision to open the Middle East regional office in Amman," Mr. Archer said. "The stable environment in Jordan figured high in our selection of Amman as the most ideal capital to site the Middle East office, apart from the country's excellent communications facilities and high potential of the Jordanians to adapt and implement advanced technology."

"In addition, the life style in Jordan suits a newcomer from a different culture, and language barriers are practically non-existent," he said.

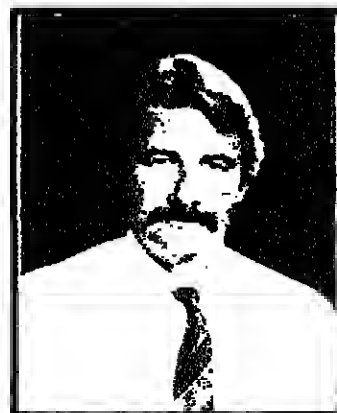
Northern Telecom offers "everything in communications, from a telephone set to international switching centres and whatever comes in between," he said. The company is rated the fifth biggest in the world in the field of telecommunications and ranks only second to the American giant ATT in that part of the globe.

"We are not going to hold back any technology, in terms of equipment, or otherwise," Mr. Archer said.

The offer has not been taken up by the Jordanian government yet, he said, adding that once the Kingdom's requirements are identified the credit amount will be extended. "We have figures in the range of 80 million dollars to 200 million dollars," Mr. Archer indicated.

Initially, Northern Telecom will bring in about 25 of its experts — drawn from its international staff of Canadians, Americans and Europeans — to initiate the operations in Amman.

The operations, from the outset itself, will cover fault-finding, on-site repairs and maintenance,



Roger Archer

Mr. Archer said. Simultaneously, training equipment will be brought in to train local engineers and technicians to replace the international staff in a span of over three years, the Northern Telecom executive said.

Apart from training programmes in Jordan the company also plans to send Jordanian engineers and technicians abroad for specialised training, he said. "Some of our Jordanian staff are currently undergoing training in our plants," he added.

Northern Telecom does not envisage any snags in implementing some of its "most up-to-date technology" in Jordan and the rest of the Middle East. "We have been meeting every one of our declared aims of achievements on schedule and we have the unique record of doing so consistently over the years," Mr. Archer said.

The use of fibre optics, which replaces the conventional cable network involved in telecommunications, has already been incorporated into Northern Telecom systems. "However, in countries like Jordan with the existing large cable network, it will not be financially feasible to convert the system into using fibre optics," Mr. Archer said.

The current annual operational budget for the Amman regional office has been set at 6.5 million Canadian dollars, according to Mr. Archer. The figure excludes equipment to be brought in, which he estimated to be worth over one million Canadian dollars.

"We are here to stay," adds Basil Khalifa, Northern Telecom's sales manager for the Middle East. "Our strategy is long-term and we definitely are making our presence in Amman felt throughout the Middle East."

Mr. Khalifa pointed out that about 80 Jordanian staff members will be trained in Northern Telecom plants in Europe and Canada and in the span of three years almost all of the expatriate technicians and engineers will be replaced.

"Northern Telecom will be not withholding any technology from the Middle East," he said. "In fact, the opening of the regional office, with the full-fledged support of the Northern Telecom technology and staff, is a pointer to the firm commitment it has undertaken."

Northern Telecom, established close to a century ago in Canada, maintains a large research and development wing in the North American country, and is constantly updating technology, according to the two executives.

"Northern Telecom has a reputation of backing its operations, regardless of the regions, whether the Middle East or Latin America or the Far East, with all the technology it has," Mr. Archer said. "We hope to live up to this reputation," he added.

"Contrary to Third World reservations over 'technology transfer' from the West, we believe the transfer of technology is a must," he said. "All Northern Telecom operations are based on this concept and our willingness to consider any feasible joint venture to set up manufacturing units is only part of the belief."

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today's full moon suggests that you get rid of whatever has been left undone early. You will find you have a considerable amount of ingenuity and resourcefulness to use.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get into policy matters with your partners. Consult with an expert and get the advice you need. Enjoy evening social life.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Meet the expectations of your loved one in the morning. Then you can get at your work and handle it well.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Handle your responsibilities effectively. During spare time, enjoy yourself at a hobby you like to pursue.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Be sure to do what kin expect of you in the morning. Later, be with congenials for a good time.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Handle correspondence and plan travel matters in the morning. Later, you can have a fascinating time with friends.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 23) Study financial status and contact those individuals who can help you to improve it. Get surroundings improved.

LIBRA (Sept. 24 to Oct. 23) Continue that course you started that can bring you greater gains. Tomorrow, you can get started on the work required.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24 to Nov. 21) Finish collecting the data you need. Talk your ambitions over with bigwigs who can be of assistance to you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Complete some work of a personal nature in the morning. Plan some campaign that can bring you your finest wishes.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Early contemplation several options for gaining greater success. Get together with friends in the evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You can reach the right decision about some new venture in the morning. Go along with those in authority.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be sure you keep promises made in business for profitable results. Planning a trip for some good purpose is wise.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... be or she will be a very sweet and cooperative young child. Upon reaching adulthood, can become most dynamic, so prepare your progeny for this change by providing spiritual training. Teach to work with the hands.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris

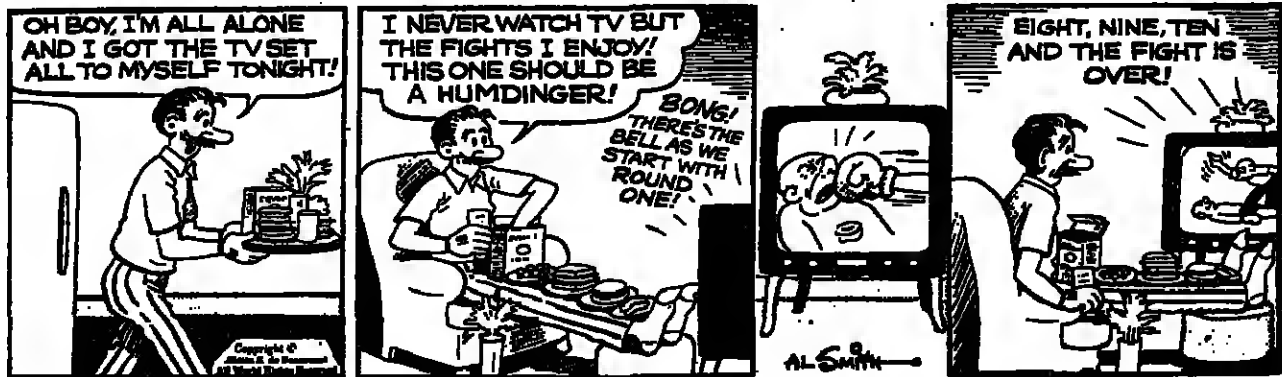


"Do we want to join the Health Fad Of The Month club?"

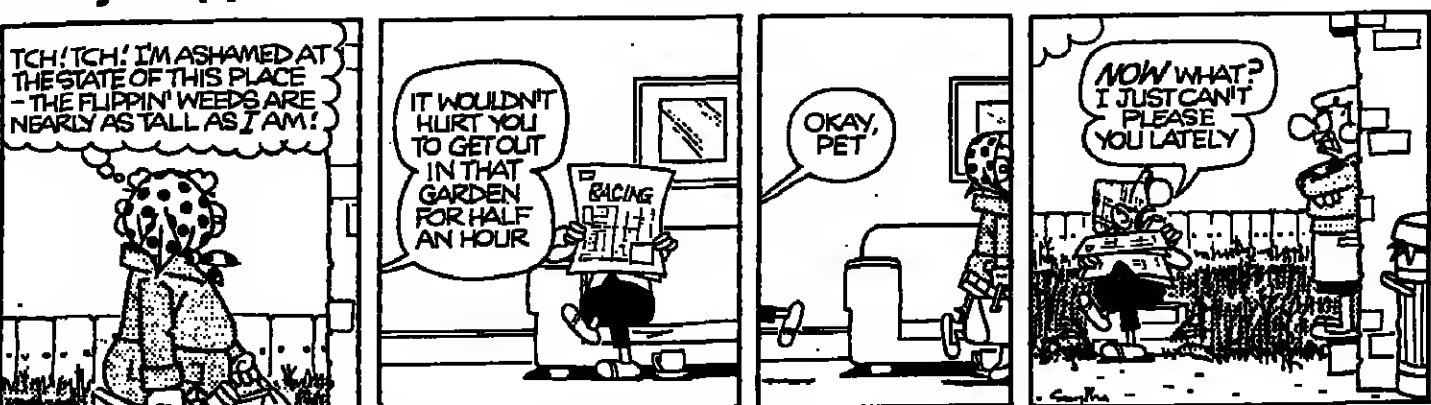
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

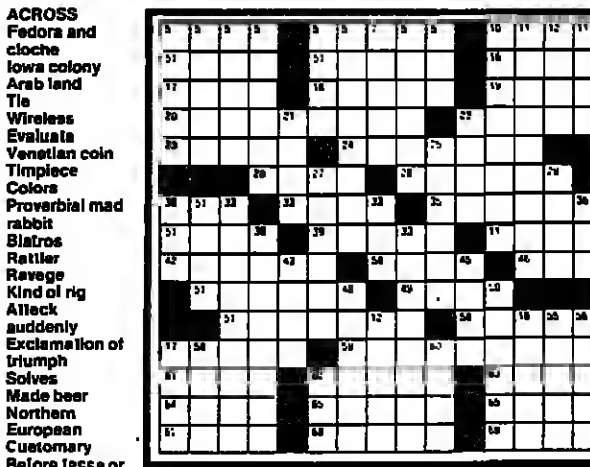


Andy Capp

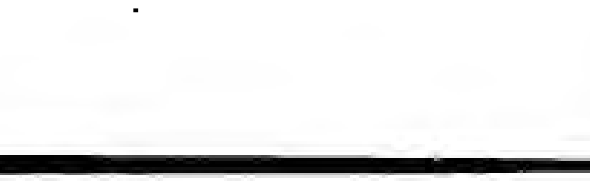
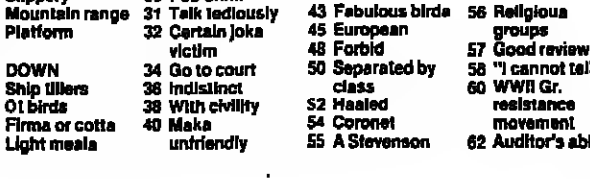
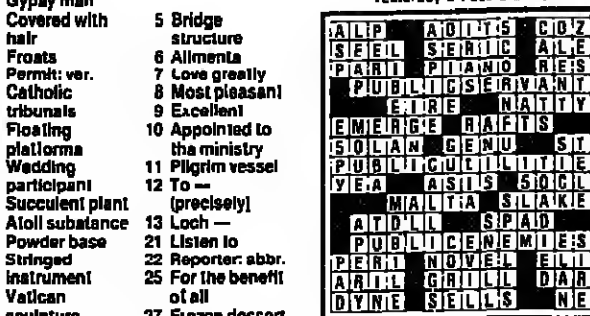


THE Daily Crossword

By N.E. Campbell



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Pakistan denies report of clashes in Kashmir

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan Tuesday denied Indian press reports that soldiers from both sides had exchanged heavy fire along their disputed border in Kashmir.

"That's absolutely wrong," military spokesman Brig. T.H. Siddiqui said when asked about Indian reports Tuesday that Pakistani troops were digging trenches in no man's land along the frontier.

Brig. Siddiqui said normal Pakistani army exercises were going on in the area and the India had been informed of them in advance as a confidence building measure.

He confirmed that a Pakistani woman died on Saturday from shooting coming across the border from India, but said this was an isolated incident.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Tuesday that Pakistani troops opened fire when the Indians objected to their digging trenches along the border. It said Pakistani reinforcements were "pouring in at several points."

India and Pakistan have fought three wars since independence in

1947, two of them over the former Himalayan princely state of Kashmir. Pakistan controls a third of the territory and India the rest.

PTI quoted official sources in Poonch, a border town in India's Jammu and Kashmir state, as saying one house on the Indian side was badly damaged in the shooting. They said there were no civilian casualties.

The sources said clashes started on Oct. 18 in Poonch district's Khari area and had since spread to exchanges of small-arms fire along a 50-kilometre stretch of border between the Indian towns of Balakote and Bagyal.

PTI quoted the sources as saying Pakistani troops opened fire when the Indians objected to them digging trenches in no-man's land along the frontier.

Indian newspapers reported last June that both sides suffered

heavy casualties when Indian paratroopers repulsed a Pakistani military expedition during a battle at a glacier in Kashmir's Nubra Valley.

The Pakistani embassy in New Delhi Monday denied Indian press reports that Pakistan was conducting major military exercises in several strategic border sectors.

"Routine training exercises which are usually held at this time of the year are taking place and, as a confidence building measure, the concerned Indian authorities were informed of these well in advance," the embassy said.

Reports of the clashes coincide with a worsening of Indo-Pakistani relations. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has said war clouds are gathering over the subcontinent and indirectly accused Pakistan of preparing for conflict with backing from the United States.

Pakistan has begun evacuating civilians along the ceasefire line in Kashmir according to an Indian news report published Tuesday.



Explosions rock Pakistani town

KARACHI (R) — Blasts Monday rocked the western town of Dadu in Pakistan's southern Sindh province on the eve of a protest day called by students, residents said Tuesday.

They said up to 10 explosions were heard in the town since Monday evening and most of them took place near government buildings.

The residents also said two policemen were injured in a blast early Tuesday near a police station.

It was not clear what caused the explosions. No immediate police comment was available.

A Sindhi student organisation

called for the demonstration Tuesday to observe a "black day" to protest against firing by security forces on two student buses in Dadu last week.

The main opposition alliance, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) said Monday at least 11 people had died in what it called "a massacre".

Finnish Communists lose chance to rejoin cabinet

HELSINKI (R) — Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa has ruled out any return to national office by the once-powerful Communists after their setback in local elections.

The Social Democrat premier said Monday night he saw no reason to alter the position of his government as a result of the two-day poll.

He said the votes counted so far pointed to solid support for the four-party coalition he formed in 1983.

Asked whether he would follow up earlier hints on bringing the Communists back into government after the poll, Mr. Sorsa told reporters: "They must draw the consequences from the results."

The deeply-divided Communist Party lost over a third of its support in Helsinki in the election and computer projections show its

share of the national vote shrinking to 13.1 per cent.

The Communists, Finland's largest party after World War II and a fixed part of coalition governments for years, went into opposition at the end of 1982 in a budget row.

The party, ideologically split for almost two decades between a Euro-Communist majority and a hardline Moscow-backed wing, saw its share of the vote decline nationally from nearly 17 per cent in the last local elections in 1980.

In Helsinki, final results showed the Communist vote down to 10 per cent from 15.9 per cent in 1980.

Nearly complete results showed the Social Democrats dropping

U.N. elects 4 members to Security Council

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The General Assembly on Monday elected Australia, Denmark, Thailand and Trinidad-Tobago to the Security Council, in a vote which involved two defeats for the Communist bloc.

The bid of Soviet-ally, Ethiopia, for a seat allotted to Africa was blocked by Somalia when, in four morning ballots, neither country could get the required two-thirds majority of 158 nations participating.

On Monday afternoon, the group of African nations met at the New York offices of the Organisation of African Unity to discuss the possibility of a compromise candidate. Voting was indefinitely postponed.

Thailand defeated Mongolia, another Soviet ally, for a seat allotted to Asia.

Australia, Denmark and Trinidad-Tobago were unopposed and elected on the first ballot with 146, 145, and 142 votes respectively.

The five new members, elected to two-year terms starting Jan. 1, 1985, replace Malta, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zimbabwe.

Thailand, which had been the target of a campaign of charges by Communist Laos, won 99 votes on the first ballot, six short of a two-thirds majority of 105. Mongolia won 54 votes. Out after picking up a vote or two on each successive ballot, Thailand won 106 votes and the seat on the fourth ballot with Mongolia's vote eroding to 49.

All Pacific nations want nuclear ban, Lange says

WELLINGTON (R) — All countries in the South Pacific, not just New Zealand, vigorously opposed French nuclear testing in the region, Prime Minister David Lange said Tuesday.

Commenting on France's accusation at the United Nations that New Zealand was trying to make a political issue of French tests on Mururoa Atoll, Mr. Lange said New Zealand opposed nuclear tests everywhere.

"But we are particularly concerned about French testing, precisely because it takes place in the South Pacific where we live," he said in a statement.

"The French government can hardly be surprised if we, whose future lies in this part of the world, express ourselves with some vigour."

Mr. Lange said the only political issue New Zealand was making was that "the whole of the South Pacific was vigorously and unanimously opposed to nuclear testing by France."

Troops sent to Amritsar to head off fresh clashes

NEW DELHI (R) — Paramilitary reinforcements were sent to the Sikh holy city of Amritsar in India's Punjab state Tuesday to head off possible violence between rival Sikh factions, official sources said.

They said trouble was brewing over a decision by Santa Singh, chief of the Nihang sect, to offer prayers in the Golden Temple, the holiest Sikh shrine, when Sikhs and Hindus celebrate Diwali, the festival of lights, on Thursday.

Santa Singh was excommunicated by the five Sikh high priests last July for continuing government-backed repairs to the

Golden Temple complex, badly damaged when the army stormed the shrine in June to flush out Sikh extremists.

The army's withdrawal from the complex and its handover to the priests four weeks ago was delayed until Santa Singh withdrew his men from the restored Akal Takht building, the supreme seat of Sikh religious authority.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) quoted the head priests as saying in a statement Monday that Santa Singh's insistence on entering the shrine would "injure the sentiments of the Sikhs and be intolerable to them."

Nakasone intervenes in poisoned candy case

TOKYO (R) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone intervened in the case of Japan's poisoned candy gang Tuesday offering possible financial help to a chocolate company hit by extortionists.

With one Japanese policeman in five hunting for the gang, Mr. Nakasone told reporters he had ordered Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita to study ways of assisting the victim, the Morinaga Confectionery Company.

The company's sales have nose-dived since the gang calling itself "the man with 21 faces" started poisoning Morinaga chocolates and planting them on store shelves in a bid to extract a \$400,000 ransom.

"I was impressed by the resolve of Morinaga to resist the blackmailers," Mr. Nakasone told reporters.

In an unprecedented move, the Agriculture Ministry urged government offices and private firms to buy Morinaga sweets straight from the factory and so by-pass the poisoners.

At least 15 poisoned packets have been found. But because they were all clearly labelled "poison," no one has eaten them.

The case has so far baffled police, although Police Chief Akio Kanazawa claimed: "We are making steady progress."

Two more packets of poisoned sweets were found Monday in a supermarket office mail box in Tokyo.

Mondale plans non-stop drive for votes

WASHINGTON (R) — Democrat Walter Mondale, planning a non-stop drive for votes in the final two weeks of the election campaign, hopes to exploit weaknesses that he says President Reagan revealed in Sunday's televised debate.

Most analysts say the debate resulted in a draw, as Mr. Mondale and Mr. Reagan exchanged barbs on foreign policy issues under questioning by reporters in Kansas City, Missouri.

To help close the gap between himself and Mr. Reagan before the Nov. 6 election, Mr. Mondale had needed either a knockout or a second last-minute performance by Mr. Reagan, who was widely seen to have lost the first debate on Oct. 7.

As he campaigned Tuesday in

South Africa arrests 347 black protesters

SEBOKENG, South Africa (R) — Thousands of South African police and troops sealed off this black township early Tuesday and arrested about 350 blacks in a clampdown on unrest.

The government said 7,000 troops and police swooped on the township in the middle of the night and carried out house-to-house searches to curb unrest "fanned by revolutionary elements but ... also exploited by criminal and intimidatory forces."

Police said the number of people arrested had risen to 347 at 8 am (0600 GMT). Police carrying out the searches were heavily outnumbered by soldiers, many carrying assault rifles, who lined the streets of the township.

More than 80 people have died in township riots throughout South Africa in the past three months. Sebokeng, 50 kilometres south of Johannesburg, has been a focus of the unrest.

In the main street of Sebokeng, troops were seen with assault rifles lining the road, 20 metres apart, as police moved from house to house making arrests.

A police spokesman in the neighbouring white town of Vereeniging said that four hours after the raid began 251 people had been arrested.

Charges included offences under the laws which govern where black South Africans live and work, and the possession of firearms, cannabis, stolen goods and pornographic literature.

The operation, codenamed "palmier" (bullrush), was concentrated on Sebokeng, which has 120,000 people. Police at the scene declined to say whether similar operations were likely in other townships.

I was allowed past police roadblocks into the township before security forces turned me back. The streets, lit by a searchlight, were full of white soldiers and policemen, but all the black residents were indoors.

Sebokeng, a typical black town-

ship of identical four-roomed brick houses, is home for a labour pool serving South Africa's industrial heartland.

Neighbouring Sharpeville, a much smaller township, was the scene of a 1960 massacre when police shot dead 69 black people in an anti-apartheid demonstration.

Political analysts have blamed the latest trouble on widespread discontent at conditions in the townships where blacks live under South Africa's apartheid system of racial segregation.

Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange said Tuesday that "revolutionary forces" were behind the unrest in townships around Johannesburg and in the eastern cape.

"This lawlessness must be curbed by all available means," Mr. Le Grange said in a statement.

"It has therefore been decided that an operation ... be launched by the South African police, assisted by the South African Defence Force, to effectively rid the affected areas of criminal and revolutionary elements and to curb their activities."

The security forces would stay in the area for as long as was necessary to restore order, Mr. Le Grange said.

His spokesman, Col. Leon Mellet, told reporters at Vereeniging that it was hoped troops would be able to withdraw from the area Tuesday, although police would stay behind.

"This has been a very carefully planned operation involving several (government) departments," Col. Mellet said.

Police said they would distribute pamphlets urging residents to take no part in rioting.

Mr. Le Grange said it was particularly important to get children in the area back to school.

More than 100,000 pupils throughout South Africa have stayed away from school in boycotts over the quality of black education.

Sex-starved wild woman grabs mate

PEKING (R) — A sex-starved wild woman who looked like a bear grabbed a Tibetan herdsman and produced two offspring after forcing him to live with her in a Himalayan cave for several years, according to a Canton newspaper.

The story of the hairy woman and another about a wild man who held a woman captive in a cave in China's south western Sichuan province for 10 years — was recounted at a Canton exhibition about the hunt for the legendary "abominable snowman".

The nyangcheng Evening News reported. Fang Zhongshi, head of the China Wild Man Research Association, renewed an offer through the paper of a cash reward, for anyone bringing in one of the wild men, thought to live in several remote, mountainous parts of China. He said they wanted a specimen — dead or alive with a reward of 10,000 or 5,000 yuan (\$4,000 or \$2,000) respectively.

When the man escaped from the cave, the hairy woman chased him but was shot by herdsman. They found the two babies had already been killed by the mother, the paper said.

Nancy Reagan loves to visit Moscow

PALMDALE, California (R) — President Reagan's wife Nancy said Monday she and her husband would like to visit the Soviet Union if he wins a second term. "I think he'd like to, I'd love to," she told reporters during a campaign trip with the president. Mrs. Reagan also discussed a conversation she had when Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko conferred with Mr. Reagan in the White House on Sept. 28. She said that at a reception before lunch Mr. Gromyko turned to her and said: "Is your husband for peace or war?" "I said peace," Mrs. Reagan said. "He was a little bit surprised." She added that Mr. Gromyko then told her: "You whisper peace in his (Mr. Reagan's) ear every night." She replied: "I will and I'll also whisper in your ear."

Tiger meat snapped up in Taiwan

TAIPEI (R) — Tiger meat was being snapped up Monday by customers in Chiayi, about 250 kilometres south of Taipei, meat dealers said. One dealer, who said he charged (\$20) per 600 grammes for the meat, told reporters he and his partners Sunday killed two male Bengal tigers and would kill two females soon. Killing tigers is not banned in Taiwan, but animal lovers and local media had protested, the dealers said. They refused to say where they obtained the four Bengal tigers, but Taipei Zoo official said they had probably bought cubs smuggled into Taiwan by sailors.

Whooping cough remains a health problem

ATLANTA, Georgia (AP) — Government scientists say whooping cough remains a serious health problem, and unlike measles and other once-common childhood diseases, it is not likely to be eradicated soon. The national centres for disease control (CDC) reported that 2,463 cases in the United States of whooping cough — or Pertussis, as it is formally known — were reported in 1983, up from 1,895 cases the year before. So far this year, 1,764 have been reported. Pertussis vaccine has been in widespread use since the 1950s, but eradication of the disease likely will not come any time soon, said Dr. Alan Hinman, director of the Atlanta-based CDC's immunisation division. "I don't think it's feasible" to talk about eradication, Dr. Hinman said. "There's enough that we do not know about the disease."

Busty waitress wins \$1,200 for losing job

LONDON (R) — Waitress Siobhan Spoor was richer by £1,000 (\$1,200) after claiming she was fired for having a big bust. Berni Inns, a restaurant chain with 400 outlets, agreed to make the payment after the 20-year-old waitress complained to an industrial tribunal that she lost her job because of sexual discrimination. Spoor, who has a 101-centimetre chest measurement, was sacked from the Whistle Stop Inn near London after the Berni Inns management introduced a rule limiting the size of uniforms supplied to its staff. She was two sizes too large.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠A763 ♥AKQJ10954 ♦7

What is your opening bid?

A.—If you elected to make any preempt, even four hearts, you will not get any medals for bravery from this department. Your hand is far too strong for preemptive action. However, it does not have enough in the way of high cards for a demand bid. By a process of elimination, the only logical choice is an opening bid of one heart.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠954 ♥106 ♦8763 ♣954

The bidding has proceeded: West North East South 1 ♠ Double Pass 1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—By first doubling and then jumping in a new suit, partner is showing a hand nearly good enough to make game on its own, with considerable length in his bid suit. Unfortunately, your hand will contribute nothing to your side's efforts. Pass.

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AK83 ♥K952 ♦97 ♣1065

The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♥ Pass 1 ♠ Pass 3 ♥ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—We certainly wouldn't blame you for jumping to slam, but that runs two risks — you might go down in the unlikely event that partner has two fast losers, or you might miss a grand slam. Since it is prudent to guard against the improbable (that partner has two club losers), we recommend a jump to five hearts. If partner has the tickets for a grand slam, he

will know what to do.

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠543 ♥J6 ♦AK9 ♣K1063

The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ Double Riddle 2 ♦ Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—In principle, it is a lusing policy to make a low-level penalty double of the opponents when you have four-card support for partner's suit. Therefore, you should support partner, and there is no need to bid more than two spades. You have already apprised him of your strength with your redouble.

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠A1032 ♥Q63 ♦AK6 ♣KJ6

Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?

A.—When there is a textbook response that describes your hand exactly, why not make it? A jump response of three no trump shows a hand of 16-18 points and precisely 4-3-3-3 distribution. Isn't that just what you hold?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠AK63 ♥983 ♦AK6 ♣AQ6

What is your opening bid?

A.—If you opened one no trump, brush up on your addition. You have 30 points — 2 points stronger than a maximum no trump. And your hand is about that much shy of the high-card requirements for a two no trump opening. Even though your spade suit is biddable, we would not open one spade — it makes it too difficult for partner to respond with a minimum. We would open one club to encourage partner to dredge up a response.